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Arab city heads take over; boost for Jordan connection

By ELAINE FLETCHER
For The Jerusalem Post
Arab mayors took over municipal affairs in Hebron, Ramallah, and el-Bireh yesterday from military government officials in a move seen by some observers in Jerusalem as another attempt to promote closer ties between the West Bank and Jordan.
The appointments of Khalil Musa Khalil in Ramallah, Dr. Abdel Majid a-Zir in Hebron and Hassan a-Tawil in el-Bireh follow nearly a year of delicate negotiations between local leaders, Israeli authorities and the Jordanian regime, the observers noted.
During that time, candidates were proposed and considered by both Israel and Jordan, the sources said.
Certain candidates also withdrew following the March assassination of Zafar al-Masri shortly after his appointment as mayor of Nablus.
The mayors of Hebron and el-Bireh were only agreed upon in the last few weeks, the sources added.
The appointments also coincide with Jordanian-Israeli cooperation on the planned reopening of a Jordanian-based bank in the territories, closed since the 1967 war, the observers noted.
But Civil Administration chief Tat-Aluf Ephraim Sneh denied any connection between the two events. He characterized the appointments as "an initiative from the people," with no political connotations.
The appointments were "not any kind of an attempt to create an alternative leadership" on the West Bank, said Sneh.
Speaking on the IDF radio, Sneh also denied that the appointments were part of an Israeli movement towards implementing unilateral autonomy on the West Bank.
"There is no connection to any kind of (unilateral autonomy) plan," Sneh said. "This is a continuation of the policy we have taken for a long time that control of the local authorities...headed by Israeli officers or officials, (be returned) to the local residents."
With the appointments, all local
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French 'not likely to pull out of Unifil'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The French government will probably not withdraw its Unifil contingent, but, even if it does, it is not likely that the other contributing countries will automatically follow suit, observers in Jerusalem said yesterday.
Informed sources suggested that if there is "no dramatic repetition" of the Shi'ite extremists' violence, the French will be unlikely to withdraw their troops who in any case have been redeployed in safer positions over the past fortnight.
But the observers suggested that much would depend on "the gravity of the situation. French honour is often less important than French policy, especially if public opinion at home regards increasing French casualties as unacceptable."
Loyalist force crushes Hobeida attack - Page 3
Increased French casualties, leading to a possible French pullout from South Lebanon would not necessarily prompt the other contributing countries to follow suit, the observers said. They pointed to two sets of considerations that would ultimately prevail - the UN's global view and the policies and interests of each of the contributing countries.
The observers said that "UN establishments, such as Unifil, have an in-built desire to survive, no matter the price, much like other bureaucracies." Unifil has existed since 1978, and it would take something very dramatic to cause it to disintegrate, from the UN secretary-general's viewpoint, they said.
For some of the participating countries, Unifil provides the only chance for their troops to acquire experience and skills and the only place their military establishments can project their powers. Moreover, some or all of the contributing countries desire to be seen as active in the international arena and South Lebanon offers the only suitable place for this. Lastly, for some, especially Third World countries, the service of their soldiers in Unifil provides an
(Continued on back page)

Weekend Gaza murder sparks anger as Peres speaks at ceremony



Prime Minister Peres gazes at the plaque commemorating Moroccan King Mohammed V at yesterday's tense dedication ceremony in Ashkelon. At left is Alignment MK Rafi Ederi.
(Nathan Harari, Government Press Office)

Anti-Arab fury mars Ashkelon peace event

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ASHKELON. - The main intersection of Ashkelon was dedicated yesterday in memory of King Mohammed V of Morocco - as boisterous demonstrators almost drowned out Prime Minister Peres's call for peace.
Police struggled to keep hundreds of demonstrators away from the invited guests, who included the heads of Arab local councils in the Gaza Strip where an Ashkelon man was stabbed to death on Saturday. The Arab guests had to be escorted in close formation by police through screaming crowds to their waiting vehicles after the ceremony.
Even before the concrete and stone plaque dedicated to the father of Morocco's King Hassan was unveiled, local militants attempted to push it over. "We'll probably need a pneumatic drill," said one militant to another. "But I can tell you it won't be here tomorrow morning."
Earlier in the day, rioters broke furniture in City Hall and a number of Arabs were reportedly beaten on the streets.
It was the murder of Haim Azran in Gaza a day before the ceremony and the decision to delay his funeral until today that turned what appeared to have been only limited opposition to the dedication into widespread anger spilling over into hysteria.
"The Arabs are killing us one by one," screamed a man in his 30s at a policeman standing between him and the plaque. "You want to put up a memorial to Mohammed? Put one up to our soldiers."
It was generally assumed in Ashkelon that the decision to postpone the funeral had been taken by Mayor Eli Dayan so as not to cloud yesterday's dedication ceremony. "He's finished politically," said an angry demonstrator.
However, the young mayor, Moroccan-born like many of his constituents, denied that he had had a hand in the delay.
"The court ordered an autopsy because this was a criminal matter," he told The Jerusalem Post. "They told us that the body would not be returned until tonight. The family agreed that the funeral would be held tomorrow. If they're objecting now it's because they've been incited by [Kach Party leader Meir] Kahane's people."
Peres looked sombre as he sat in the gay, Moroccan-style speaker's pavilion 100 metres from the demonstrators, whose shouts, led by bullhorn-carrying Tehiya organizers, competed for dominance with the amplifying system set up for the ceremony. In an unusual deployment, a security man stood directly behind Peres's seat.
"The same dagger that murdered Haim Azran, the dagger of the PLO," declared Peres, "also attempted to strike in Morocco" - a reference to the arrest in Morocco two weeks ago of a terrorist unit. "We will not let the PLO in Gaza or Morocco murder the hopes for peace."
Speaking loudly to drown out the shouts, he drew a parallel between Arab extremists and Jewish extremists. "While some attempt to resolve the dispute, there are others who seek to widen it, to deepen it, to make it permanent. They spread hate against Jews as Jews and Arabs as Arabs."
Gesturing towards the demonstrators, he said "King Hassan was not deterred by what was said about him (in the Arab world for meeting with Peres) and we will not be deterred by what is said about us."
Mayor Dayan was more direct in his remarks concerning the demonstrators. "We will not be intimidated by rabble and marginal extremists," he said, gesturing towards the crowd behind the police barriers. "The people who came to interfere," he continued, "are not residents of Ashkelon but Kahane's people from all over the country. We Ashkelonites are proud to take this step to advance peace. King Mohammed was always tolerant towards the Jews. We are happy to have with us all the heads of local councils in Gaza. We live in the Middle East and must aspire to peace with our neighbours."
The ceremony was cut short, as speeches by David Amar, head of the Jewish community of Morocco,
(Continued on back page)

Rubinstein denies Israel has made neutron bomb

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein yesterday denied a British press report that Israel has produced a neutron bomb.
Rubinstein dismissed the claims of Mordechai Vanunu, whom he said was a sacked Israeli nuclear technician seeking revenge for his dismissal, as published in the Sunday Mirror.
"This leak was perpetrated by somebody who has a grudge, who has an axe to grind. He was fired. He was dismissed on grounds which don't lend credibility to his words," Rubinstein told reporters after the weekly cabinet meeting.
In the story, South American journalist Oscar Guerrero alleged that Vanunu, now in Australia, told him Israel had produced five neutron bombs.
The Israel Atomic Energy Commission issued a terse statement yesterday that it has not reacted in the past and will not react now to reports about Israel "in a nuclear context."

Boy of 13 stabs second youth

REHOVOT (Item). - A 15-year-old Magen David Adom volunteer was stabbed last night by a 13-year-old youth because he refused to refund the price of a losing lottery ticket.
Lior Zamir was stabbed in the hand by one of a group of 13- to 14-year-olds who bought a lottery ticket at his booth near the local Shekem. A bystander apprehended the assailant and brought him to the police. Zamir was rushed by ambulance to Kaplan Hospital.

Morocco holds terror gang; 'planned synagogue attack'

NEW YORK (Reuter). - Morocco has arrested a team of Palestinians who planned to attack a Casablanca synagogue on Rosh Hashana, The New York Times said yesterday.
It quoted U.S. officials in Washington as saying the Palestinians had been carrying explosives and plans for the synagogue.
The paper did not say how many Palestinians had been arrested and reported that their affiliation was unknown.
Last month Morocco arrested four Arabs on terrorism charges. Security has been tightened since July when Prime Minister Peres visited Ifrane for talks with King Hassan.
The visit brought charges of betrayal against Hassan from other Arab countries.
The New York Times quoted the U.S. officials as saying the latest arrests were not necessarily linked to a recent series of attacks against Jewish and western targets.

Threat to news independence feared OK for second TV, more radio stations

By BENNY MORRIS
and MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporters
Israel will have a second TV station and as many as 10 additional radio stations, possibly within 18 months according to a bill approved by the cabinet yesterday.
The cabinet voted 9-1 to approve the establishment of a second broadcasting authority. Its director-general will be appointed by the cabinet and can be dismissed by the cabinet. The authority will be run by a 15-member board of directors with a majority of eight government appointees - one each from eight ministries - and representatives from the Histadrut and the employers.
News for the second TV station is to be provided by an "independent company" which will be controlled by representatives of the government-dominated broadcasting authority. The director-general will also serve as chairman of the board of directors of the news company and as chief news editor.
The new authority will be allowed to carry advertisements, and will be required to reimburse newspapers and the existing broadcasting authority for advertising revenue that they may lose to the new station.
Experts estimate that the existing authority will lose \$3-5 million a year.
Prime Minister Peres, who voted with the majority, said that he supported payments to the media because he did not want to endanger the existence of a free press.
Justice Minister Avraham Shinar, on the other hand, claimed that the daily newspapers' acceptance of funds from the new authority would establish a potentially dangerous dependence which might infringe on freedom of the press.
Before the approval of the bill, the ministers debated and voted by 17-0, on a number of provisions. Yitzhak Peretz (Shas) and Yosef Burg (National Religious Party), abstained in the vote. Burg expressed concern that the new channel would not broadcast blue-and-white (Israeli) programmes, but instead would broadcast just "blue" (pornographic) films.
Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens voiced opposition to the mandatory presence of Histadrut representatives and employers on the 15-man authority board of directors.



Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg leaves the Prime Minister's Office yesterday after what may have been his last cabinet session: he informed the cabinet of his intention to resign, but has not yet submitted a letter of resignation.
(Elihu Harari)

Water cut as Kinneret falls to danger level

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV: - Mekorot, the national water authority, yesterday stopped most of its pumping of water from the Kinneret, because the lake's water level has dropped to what it called a dangerous level. For the first time since the water authority was founded 22 years ago, Negev farmers will not receive water from the Kinneret.
The Mekorot spokesman explained that the Kinneret has dropped to the lowest level in 50 years, 212.40 metres below sea level, previously designated by company officials as the "red line".
The lake is three metres lower than the optimal level and now needs 500 million cubic metres of water to return to that level.
Meanwhile, Mekorot will continue to pump from the Kinneret to fill reservoirs. Mekorot officials said Negev farmers will draw their water from wells.

Opening up the capital market

In a move that could have far-reaching impact on the capital market, government sources said yesterday that the Treasury plans to drop its requirement that banks, and mutual and pension funds buy government bonds.
The move, which sources said is expected in the next several months, would allow institutional investors to invest in private companies.
The rapid move to implement changes in the capital market, however, is likely to result in delays in instituting a comprehensive reform of the tax system.
(Details on page 7)

EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

Makers confident setback is only temporary Lavi misses maiden-flight deadline

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
The Lavi fighter, supposed to have taken off on its maiden flight today, will not fly for at least six more weeks, according to informed sources.
Though the Lear-Siegler flight-control system, one of the main factors in the Lavi's delay, arrived in Israel last Wednesday, it will take at least six weeks before final checks are completed on the equipment to clear the way for the controversial jet's first flight.
The first of the four prototypes to be developed before full-scale production is initiated is being tested on a runway adjacent to the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) at Lod. The plane's flight-control and avionics systems are being tested under simulated conditions.
Despite clear disappointment at not meeting the deadline for the first flight, enthusiasm at the IAI for the project has not abated. Company officials are confident that this "current set-back" will not have long-range implications on the multi-billion dollar project that toward early next decade will consume an estimated five per cent of Israel's gross national product.
The delay has come against the backdrop of a re-assessment of the programme by the Pentagon, which has charged General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas, the two giant aircraft manufacturers, with looking into alternatives to the Lavi. Teams from both these companies will be in Israel this week to continue the dialogue with the Israeli defence establishment.
The "alternative study" is to be completed within the next three months, at the end of which the Israeli and American defence establishments will renew discussions.
One proposal is for Israel to manufacture 300 F-16 fighters here under licence to the U.S. Air Force and General Dynamics, putting Israeli electronics and avionics into the F-16 airframe.
America provides some \$300m. a year for the Lavi project, and Pentagon analysts claim that given cost projections on the programme, the Lavi is in danger of becoming a growing burden to both the U.S. and Israel.
The IAI is also engaged in advanced talks with Grumman, another major American aircraft manufacturer already involved in the Lavi project, on a potential partnership. The two companies earlier this month signed a memorandum of understanding to seek out such a partnership - one that could potentially remove much of the Pentagon opposition to the project and lessen the potential economic burden on Israel. If the partnership works out, it could open up new marketing possibilities for the fighter.

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BRUSSELS	5	14	18	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	5	14	18	Clear
CHICAGO	3	11	15	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	16	20	Clear
FRANKFURT	8	16	20	Clear
GENEVA	8	16	20	Clear
HELSINKI	1	10	14	Clear
HONG KONG	26	28	30	Clear
JERUSALEM	5	14	18	Clear
LONDON	16	21	25	Clear
MADRID	13	22	26	Clear
MONTREAL	3	14	17	Clear
NEW YORK	16	21	25	Clear
OSLO	3	14	17	Clear
PARIS	7	17	21	Clear
SAO PAULO	15	22	26	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	10	14	Clear
TOKYO	14	21	25	Clear
TORONTO	12	19	23	Clear
VIENNA	8	17	21	Clear
ZURICH	9	18	22	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	41	18-28	28
Coblen	46	17-30	30
Nahariya	62	21-30	30
Safed	55	17-26	27
Haifa Port	63	22-30	30
Tiberias	54	21-35	35
Nazareth	59	18-29	29
Afula	56	19-32	32
Shoham	50	20-30	30
Tel Aviv	64	23-29	29
B-G Airport	61	21-30	30
Jericho	35	22-37	37
Gaza	65	23-29	29
Beerseba	40	18-33	33
Eilat	33	25-36	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Manuel Sadosky, Argentine Minister of Science and Technology, and Dr. Carlos Abeledo, President of Argentina's National Council for Science and Technology, were hosted at a dinner in their honour by Prof. Aryeh Dvoretzky, President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, at his home on campus, Saturday evening. Among the guests were the Ambassador of Argentina and Mrs. Dumont.

Mitzpe Ramon becomes taxless

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — The mayor of Mitzpe Ramon, Shmuel Cohen, said he was "very happy" with the government's decision yesterday to grant full income-tax exemption to the town.

"This means both businesses and people," he said. "I think that this will give a real push to tourism and industry in this town." Mitzpe Ramon cancelled its 30th anniversary celebrations earlier this year because half its residents had left. Shops and factories have folded, and the town now has 2,100 people and 1,000 empty flats.

Meanwhile, the acting mayor of Yeroham, Mordechai Peretz, criticized the cabinet's decision to leave residents of his town with only a 10 per cent tax exemption.

He said Yeroham needs to attract residents of a higher socio-economic level, and only a full exemption would accomplish this.

Peres impressed by Soviet leaders

Prime Minister Peres yesterday said he was "impressed by the new generation of Soviet leaders," in his briefing to the cabinet on last week's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Peres told the ministers that the Soviet Union's policy in the Middle East would depend on the evolution of its relations with the U.S. Peres said that his talk with Shevardnadze in New York had been open and relaxed, and was important because it opened a channel of communications with the Russians.

Basketball results

The second round of the National Basketball League, Hapoel Tel Aviv, led by Mike Largey with 27 points, won their second straight league match by beating Hapoel Jerusalem 82-73 last night at Ussishkin Stadium in Tel Aviv. In other NBL action, Elitzur Netanya whipped Hapoel Ramat Gan 100-75.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Burg resignation: Another delay

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — It was still not clear last night when Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg would finally resign.

Burg took one formal step yesterday when he officially informed the cabinet of his intention to resign. But he has not yet written a letter of resignation to the prime minister.

Burg was evasive last night, saying only that the letter would be written three days before the Knesset is reconvened. The House is in recess and is not scheduled to reconvene before the end of the holiday season. A special session could be called to

approve the appointment of a new minister, but since Burg has not yet tendered a written resignation, it is unclear how the special session can be arranged. The government must initiate a call for special session.

Temper in the National Religious Party reached fever pitch yesterday, with supporters of Burg's elected successor Zevulun Hammer charging that Burg's objective is to stay in office until the rotation. They suspect that Burg is counting on a last minute rotation hitch that would bring about a transition government from which no minister can resign.

Burg has been promising to resign for years but has always found ways

to put off his departure from the government. Earlier in the month the NRP convention elected Hammer to replace him, and last week Burg deposited a letter with Peres saying he would resign three days before the next Knesset session.

The letter was deemed invalid since Burg had not previously informed the cabinet and since he stipulated when the resignation would take effect.

Hammer's supporters are seeking ways of calling the Knesset into special session, possibly on another issue, so that Burg would be forced to yield his cabinet seat.

Arye Der'i new D-G of Interior Ministry

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A 29-year-old Shas activist, Rabbi Arye Der'i, is to take office as new director-general of the Interior Ministry today.

His appointment by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz was unanimously approved by the government yesterday. Peretz said he was convinced Der'i would act according to national principles, rather than personal inclinations.

Der'i's career began several years ago when, as a young yeshiva student, he supplemented his income by giving private lessons. Among his pupils was the young son of Rabbi Ovadiah Yosef, the former Sephardi chief rabbi who is regarded as one of the Torah luminaries of our time.

Even at that time Yosef was impressed with the young yeshiva student. Later, when the Jerusalem Shas (Sephardi Torah Guardians) party was organized, Yosef began looking around for someone to organize a national group to counterbalance the powerful Jerusalem Shas faction.

He asked what had become of the young tutor and discovered that Der'i had become the administrator of Yeshivat Lev Banim, a Sephardi



Arye Der'i

yeshiva for newly religious young men. Those around him describe Der'i as energetic and clever, and after he began working with Shas, he was seen to be a competent organizer.

But Der'i's strength is not just based upon his talents or his connections with Rabbi Yosef. His close friend, Rabbi Yehzekel Schayek, has a similar position of trust with Rabbi Eliezer Schach the former head of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages and, along with Yosef, a mentor of Shas.

Schayek, a Sephardi, acts as the aged Ashkenazi rabbi's driver, secretary and assistant. It was Schayek, insiders say, who made Schach particularly sensitive to the

problems of Sephardi Jews.

Der'i and Schayek are responsible for the coalition between Schach and the Shas party, but the two of them wield far more power than that. Since they decide who is to see the two elderly rabbis, they also control, to a large extent, the rabbinical decisions that dictate the positions of Interior Minister Peretz.

The Jerusalem Shas faction, headed by Deputy Mayor Nissan Ze'ev, were unable to stop Der'i's latest appointment, despite their argument that the new director-general intends to run for the Knesset in the next elections and will thus have to resign his position.

Der'i reportedly wanted to run for the Knesset in the last elections, but the fact that he had not served in the army counted against him. On Friday, he was discharged after four months of army service which had been arranged for him prior to his taking up the Interior Ministry position.

Now he will be facing new pressures not to run for the Knesset. Some Shas activists will want him to continue as the director-general, while many others are anxious that the able party organizer direct the next election campaign.

ARAB MAYORS

(Continued from Page One)
councils and municipalities in the West Bank are now in Arab hands again after four years of Israeli control in certain municipalities.

The three new mayors, all identified as moderately pro-Jordanian, also visited Amman in the past month to receive the blessings of Jordanian officials, Suh and the appointees said.

The Jordanians checked the mayors' backgrounds very thoroughly, A-Tawil said.

He and the other new mayors stressed that there would be no mixing of municipal affairs with politics.

"There was an understanding between us and the Israelis and the Jordanians that we are not going to go into politics," said A-Tawil, 71, a wealthy businessman and landowner and one of el-Birch's two main mukhtars (community leaders).

A-Tawil said that "a lot of people are afraid" of retaliation following the appointments, but added: "I think that everyone is ready to support us provided that we don't take any kind of political line."

None of the three mayors is a front-line political personality, one observer noted. Majid al-Zir, 58, is the only one of the appointees with any formal connection to Jordan. As the head of Hebron's municipal health department, Majid al-Zir holds a Jordanian civil servant's position like many others in the territories.

Musa Khalil was mayor of Ramallah between 1969 and 1972. His term ended before the post took on heavy political connotations, the source also said, noting that Khalil's successor became identified with the PLO.

Khalil, 59, is a wealthy businessman and landowner who owns the popular Naoum restaurant in Ramallah.

The three mayors took office immediately following their appointments, along with four-member municipal councils in each town. The quick convening of the councils was seen as an effort to display consensus on the appointments, one source said.

Reaction from pro-Fatah political quarters and other Palestinian figures appeared last night to be slightly milder than expected.

"Personally, I don't give my blessings, but I don't oppose it," said deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe. He added that residents would have preferred to see Jordan appoint an interim city council that would resign following elections, in accordance with Jordanian law.



West German philanthropist Baruch Strassburger holds the Sefer Torah which he donated in honour of Frieda Lewis, Chairwoman of the Hadassah Medical Organization, at the Chagall Synagogue at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, Ein Karem, yesterday. (Avi Hayon)

Aluf Drori to replace Shomron as Deputy CGS

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
Aluf Amir Drori, the former head of the Ground Forces Command, will replace Aluf Dan Shomron on Wednesday as Deputy Chief of General Staff.

Shomron is a major contender to replace Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy as CGS, when Levy ends his fourth year in the post next April. Shomron will take a short leave of absence and remain in the general staff working on certain aspects of the army's five-year development plan.

Drori's appointment as deputy chief of general staff was made at the insistence of Levy, whose relations with Shomron on many basic issues

are known to be tumultuous. Levy apparently hopes that by placing Drori, a man he has worked closely with and is known to have a high regard for, in the number-two slot for several months, he will improve Drori's chances of succeeding him.

As a result of Levy's decision to move Drori, a massive changeover in the senior echelons began a month ago that was criticized within both the military and in the political establishments. As a result of the move Aluf Uri Saguy was moved from O/C Southern Command to head of the Ground Forces Command, though he spent less than six months in his post. Similar shifts occurred throughout the senior echelons.

Reagan aide: Demjanjuk is 'an American Dreyfus'

Jerusalem Post Staff
Patrick Buchanan, an assistant to President Reagan, yesterday wrote in *The Washington Post* that there is a good chance that John Demjanjuk, who is to be charged today in Jerusalem for war crimes committed at the Treblinka death camp, is "an American Dreyfus" rather than a Nazi butcher.

Buchanan followed the Demjanjuk case as a journalist before joining the White House last year. The article presented his own views and not necessarily those of the administration.

Buchanan stated several reasons for doubting that Demjanjuk is the man known as "Ivan the Terrible," the barbaric camp guard at Treblinka. He wrote that "as many Treblinka survivors claim that 'Ivan' was killed in 1943 as say he survived the war. And the number who cannot identify Demjanjuk as 'Ivan' far exceeds the number who claim he is."

Buchanan argued that the Soviets had reason to fabricate charges that Demjanjuk, who served in the Red Army, was a Nazi collaborator, once they discovered that he survived the war and was living in the U.S. He also presented arguments for viewing the identity card linking Demjanjuk to the death camps as a KGB forgery.

He concluded by saying that "Demjanjuk's cries of innocence have received a more understanding and sympathetic hearing in the land of Yehoshua than they ever did" in the U.S.; and that Demjanjuk may be "a decent and honest family man whose life has been destroyed by Soviet malice and American gullibility."

EXERCISE. — A Civil Defence exercise will be conducted tomorrow around Haifa's Rambam Hospital. Traffic in the area will be blocked.



Tat-Aluf David Laskov, at 82 Israel's oldest serving soldier, yesterday with President Herzog at the Kaplan Prize ceremony at Beit Hanassi. (Isaac Harari)

Pupils vaccinated after school outing dysentery

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One hundred pupils of the Hebrew University High School in Jerusalem who became sick last week with dysentery, as well as 100 pupils who showed no signs of the disease, have been inoculated as a preventive measure against viral hepatitis B.

The pupils were on a four-day trip through the north, and on the third day half of them fell ill with vomiting and other symptoms. Some were taken to hospital for emergency treatment. By last night, all had been released.

Health Ministry epidemiologists who investigated the incident ruled

out food as a contaminant. They believe that water from a stream or pool was the source of the dysentery, but this has not yet been officially established. The experts suspect that the water may also have carried the hepatitis B virus.

Jerusalem District Health Officer Yehoshua Stark ordered all the pupils, as well as adults who accompanied them on the tour, to be inoculated.

The Education Ministry is reportedly investigating the incident as well, as on the day the youngsters took ill, it was 40 degrees centigrade and there are standing orders to send pupils back to their youth hostels when the temperature is so high.

Football fans cry 'foul'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Irate football fans called foul on Saturday night when both Israel Radio and Israel TV refrained from broadcasting the results of Saturday afternoon's football matches.

The Israel Broadcasting Authority's omission was in response to the sum demanded by the Football Association as the right to cover the games.

Last year the IBA paid \$14,000 to each team for broadcasting rights. This year the FA requested \$50,000, but subsequently came down to \$25,000. The IBA refuses to pay more than \$16,500.

IBA Director-General Uri Porat says that he is not about to use public funds to subsidize what he terms the exorbitant salaries paid to star players. The FA, he charges, tries to squeeze more money out of the IBA season after season, but IBA revenues are not used to improve either stadiums or playing fields.

Porat rejected the FA's argument that TV must compensate the league for ticket sale losses. Porat said that

the electronic media are the most important channel for promoting sports. It brings games into people's homes, he said, and thus creates more interest and awareness.

Citing basketball as an example, Porat said that the public developed an enthusiasm for the game only through watching it on television. Seats for major games, he said, were sold out in spite of the fact that the games were covered live on TV and radio.

If the Broadcasting Authority cannot cover football games, declared Porat, it will not broadcast results either. The Broadcasting Authority Law does not obligate the IBA to broadcast sports at all. Though politics, social life, economics, culture, science and art are mentioned within the framework of the functions of the Authority, there is no reference to sport.

Some angry listeners and viewers say that sports results are news and argue that a long-established precedent of broadcasting sport obligates the IBA to continue to do so.

SLA chief: No need to widen the Zone

Jerusalem Post Staff
South Lebanese Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad said yesterday that there is at present no need to widen the security zone in South Lebanon but he would support such a move if future developments require it.

Speaking at a press conference in Metulla, Lahad said he has enough financial resources and volunteers to protect the security zone without widening it.

Lahad said he does not want Unifil to leave the area as a result of the Islamic Hizbullah organization's attacks, since a withdrawal would constitute victory to the terror organizations, supported by Syria and Iran, and would encourage them to step up their attacks against the SLA.

If Unifil redeploy its forces up to the international border, Hizbullah might attack them close to the border, endangering Galilee settlements, Lahad said.

Unifil alone cannot maintain the region's security and prevent terrorist infiltration into Israel, he said.

Praising Israel's support of the SLA, Lahad said: "There is no doubt that Israel's activities prevented terrorist attacks. If new conditions are created, Israel may be requested to increase its involvement in South Lebanon."

He accused Syria of being behind the attacks on East Beirut, and said the occupation of Christian strongholds there is Syria's first step in a plan to take over Lebanon.

Asked whether he is maintaining contact with the Amal organization to ease tension in the security zone, Lahad said negotiations with the organization would be pointless as Amal is under Syrian influence.

He also rejected Amnesty International's allegations of torture in the SLA-run El-Hiyam prison in southern Lebanon, saying all the prisoners are in good health.

He said he would consider allowing journalists to visit the prison, but rejected the Red Cross's repeated demands to visit, saying there is no basis for such visits in international law.

Ultra-Orthodox hotel hosts Arab guests

SAFAD (Itim). — A group of Arab officials joined ultra-Orthodox guests at the Beit Yosef Hotel here over the week-end in strictly observant Sabbath festivities.

The Arab visitors, senior employees of the military government in the territories, participated in religious services, joined in the *glatt* kosher meals and met with Safad's chief rabbi to learn about Judaism.

The group was brought to the north by the principal of Ulpán Akiva in Netanya where they are attending a Hebrew course.

The Government of Israel
is deeply grieved by the death of

HAIM AZRAN

who was murdered by terrorists in Gaza
and offers condolences to the bereaved family.

Five years have passed since
the death of my beloved mother

SARA BUCHMAN

May she rest in peace.

Judy Buchman Ziv
and Family

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved

MOSHE LINENBERG

The funeral will take place today, Monday, September 29, 1986, leaving at 3 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, Rehov Shamgar, Jerusalem, for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

His wife, Mazal Linenberg, née Navon
His sons, Boaz and Amos Linenberg
His daughter, Ora Setter
His grandchildren
and the Spector and Roz families

מוסדות אור תורה ישראל

OHR TORAH INSTITUTIONS ISRAEL

Welcome our dear friend and patron

Mr. ROBERT RUBIN

and his parents

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD RUBIN

upon their arrival in Israel for the dedication of the

Rubin — Nussbaum Science, Computer and Technology Building

in the Neveh Shmuel Yeshiva high school in Efrat.

The dedication ceremony takes place Wed., Oct. 1, 1986 — 27 Elul 5746 at 4 p.m.,
Ohr Torah campus, Efrat.

Greetings to our friends and supporters Mr. and Mrs. BARRY KLEIN
who are joining us at the dedication.

On Wednesday, October 1, 1986, thirty days after
the passing of our dear

FINY LEITERSDORF

there will be a graveside memorial service and unveiling of
the tombstone, at 4:45 p.m. in the Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery.

We shall meet at the cemetery entrance.

Our thanks to all who offered condolences,
verbally or by letter.

The Family

Moscow raises curtain on 'silent' nuclear test site

GEGELEEN HILLS, Kazakhstan (AP) — Army generals conducted a tour of their secret nuclear test range here for a group of Soviet and foreign journalists, demonstrating how the site has gone to rust in the wake of the Kremlin's nuclear test ban.

Two Soviet generals on hand for Saturday's tour made it clear the visit was arranged to reinforce Moscow's appeals to the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear tests observed by the Kremlin since August last year.

"We want to show you that our test site is silent. We would like it to remain that way forever," said Gen. Yuri V. Lebedev, who flew with the group to the test site in Central Asia.

The journalists and official escorts left Moscow on Friday aboard a special Aeroflot jet for the city of Semipalatinsk in the northeast corner of Kazakhstan, about 600 kilometres from the border with China.

A small plane ferried the group from Semipalatinsk to the garrison for the test area — an unnamed and uncharted town along the Irtysh river. From there, the visitors travelled by helicopter over salt lakes and

herds of wildlife to the foothills of the Gegelen range.

The only signs of activity these days at the test site are a lone guard in a wooden watchtower near a sealed-off tunnel and a herd of mountain goats scrambling over the granite hillsides.

Oxidized rail tracks run to rusted iron doors closing off tunnels bored for tests that were not completed before the Kremlin announced its unilateral moratorium to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

Gen. Arkady D. Ilyenko, commander of the test zone area, said the Soviet Union has strictly observed the 1974 Threshold Treaty with the U.S., which limits the two powers to underground explosions of no more than 150 kilotons.

"If we never have to start up again, I'll be the happiest man on earth," Ilyenko said. "It's up to the Americans to accept the hand we're offering." U.S. officials have declined to join the test ban, saying continued testing is needed to maintain the efficiency of existing weapons.

Since July, two American scientific observers and a team from the

Soviet Academy of Sciences have been operating three monitoring stations near Semipalatinsk.

Under the private agreement between American and Soviet scientists, Soviet monitoring stations are also to be established around the Nevada testing grounds in the western United States, but so far, the Soviet scientists have not received their U.S. visas, foreign ministry officials told the journalists.

At the U.S. monitoring station, seismologist David Chavez from the University of Nevada at Reno told the group, "There has been absolutely no sign of activity on the Soviet site since we've been here. There is no doubt whatsoever that we would know if there had been."

The journalists' tour, arranged last week by the foreign ministry, was part of an intensive campaign that has been under way in the Soviet Union since the Kremlin moratorium began, aimed at boosting U.S. and international support for a joint ban.

The official news agency Tass gave extensive coverage to the two-day trip, declaring: "The test site has become a staging area for a peace offensive."



Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gives a lesson in the use of chopsticks to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who arrived in Peking yesterday. (Reuters)

Street battles leave 62 dead, 198 wounded

Loyalists crush Hobeika bid

BEIRUT. — Christian hard-liners yesterday crushed an attempted comeback by a pro-Syrian exiled commander in 24 hours of street battles that left 62 people dead and 198 wounded, police said.

"The last pocket of resistance was mopped up at daybreak, when 12 infiltrators from Elie Hobeika's supporters surrendered," said a communiqué issued by the Lebanese Army, the nation's largest Christian militia.

Police confirmed that loyalist Lebanese forces of anti-Syrian commander Samir Geagea have defeated the estimated 600 pro-Hobeika attackers. They stormed across

Beirut's dividing Green Line into the Christian sector from the Moslem zone at dawn Saturday. There was no word on the whereabouts of Hobeika.

The collapse of his thrust has consolidated Geagea's position as the strongman of Lebanon's 1.8 million Christians.

Geagea, backed by President Gemayel, had his first successful trial of strength with Hobeika on January 15, while the latter still led the Lebanese forces militia.

The Geagea-Gemayel alliance subsequently rejected the Syrian-brokered accord signed by Hobeika, who was then ousted and took refuge

in Damascus.

The agreement, aimed at revamping Lebanon's political institution, was contested by the traditional Christian leadership who saw it as a weakening of the Christian-held presidency.

Geagea also peacefully resolved a mutiny on August 1, according to aides of President Gemayel. He was confirmed as Lebanese forces chief.

Hundreds of residents trapped in basements and bomb shelters during the fighting ventured out cautiously yesterday to take stock of the damage, which was estimated by police at about 500 million Lebanese pounds, (about \$10m).

Reagan veto a 'partial' rescue of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG. — There was no official reaction in South Africa yesterday to President Reagan's veto of the sanctions bill but a leading newspaper said the American leader had again come to the country's partial rescue.

The government, meanwhile, reported new outbreaks of violence, including a hand grenade explosion at a multi-racial night club in the Johannesburg area.

The grenade, thrown at the club's entrance in a suburban coloured (mixed race) district, seriously injured a white man and slightly hurt a white woman and a coloured woman, the official Bureau of Information said.

Initial reaction from anti-apartheid leaders to Reagan's move was negative.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, said in a statement that apartheid "will be dismantled and its victims will remember who helped to destroy this evil system."

tem and President Reagan will be judged harshly by history."

Government officials declined to comment on the veto, saying their viewpoint on sanctions had been stated repeatedly.

Reagan "has ridden to the partial rescue of South Africa again—for the time being...How long can he continue to risk confronting a growing body of opponents in his own country?" the *Sunday Star* asked.

From New York it is reported that Reagan's top aide said yesterday that South Africa could cut commercial ties with the U.S. if Congress imposes sanctions.

There is a "distinct possibility" of retaliation if Congress overrides Reagan's veto of the sanctions bill, said presidential chief of staff Donald Regan on the CBS television "Face the Nation."

In Harare, Zimbabwe's largest-selling newspaper *Sunday Mail* called Reagan's veto "racist, paternalistic and insulting." (Reuters, AP)

Bulgars help Bonn thwart refugee rush

BONN (Reuters). — West Germany appears to have thwarted a last-minute bid by 27,000 Third World refugees to enter West Berlin on a roundabout route through Eastern Europe, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

A spokesman said the plan had involved moving 600 busloads of asylum-seekers from Turkey to Bulgaria and from there to West Berlin.

Bulgarian and Polish diplomats in Bonn were called to the Foreign Ministry Saturday and asked to help stem the flow in the interests of good relations, the spokesman said.

Bulgarian authorities told Bonn Saturday night that the first busloads had been turned back at the Turkish frontier and that refugees would not be allowed to cross Bulgarian territory unless they had valid West German entry visas, he said.

"The Bulgarian action appears to have resolved the problem and we are grateful for this cooperative attitude," the spokesman told Reuters.

Unofficial sources said the plan was aimed at bringing the refugees, most of them Iranian, into West Berlin before October 1, when a key "back door" route for thousands of refugees coming West via East Berlin will shut.

They said the refugees were to have been driven by bus to Sofia to catch special East Bloc airline flights to East Berlin or Warsaw, from where they would have taken trains to the West.

After sustained pressure from Bonn, East Germany announced on September 18 that it would stop issuing the transit visas from next Wednesday unless refugees had entry permits for their final destinations.

Government officials in Bonn said the East German move will significantly stem the flow, but its immediate impact has been to prompt a last-minute rush to beat the deadline.

Peking party plenum okays 'open doors'

PEKING (AP). — The Communist Party concluded a rare Central Committee meeting yesterday after reaffirming its commitment to an open-door policy but resolving that the nation also must adopt values guarding against the evils of Western society.

The opening of China's doors to the outside world in a bid to raise the living standard of its billion people is "a basic, unalterable policy," the sixth plenary session of the 12th Central Committee said in a lengthy resolution.

The resolution also called for "socialist morality," saying a high degree of democracy is essential to carry out economic and political reforms. However, the resolution warned it is wrong to "blindly worship bourgeois philosophies and social doctrines."

The official Xinhua news agency said 199 Central Committee members and 126 alternates held the

one-day plenary session at the Great Hall of the People following five days of preparatory meetings. The Central Committee plenum last met a year ago.

The committee also announced that the next party national congress will be held in October 1987. The nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, 82, who presided over the meeting, has said he would like to step down at that time if the party agrees.

The resolution on "guiding principles for building a socialist society with an advanced culture and ideology" confirmed Deng's economic policies and supported his call for political reforms to reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies and promote democracy in the decision-making process.

Touche on the corruption and crime that has accompanied greater economic freedoms, the resolution said, "Socialist morality rejects both the idea and the practice of pursuing personal interests at the expense of others or pursuing the interests of one's own group at the expense of the larger collective, putting money above all else, abusing power for personal gain, cheating and extortion."

However, it did not appear to mark a recurrence of the 1983 "spiritual pollution" campaign in which talk of spiritual values was directed against consumers, intellectuals and artists considered tainted by "Western decadence."

It repeated Mao Tse-tung's 1956 slogan, revived by Deng this year, that it is necessary to "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend."



Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping addressing the central committee yesterday. (Reuters)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Sir Robert Helpmann, dancer, choreographer

SYDNEY (AFP). — Australian dancer and choreographer Sir Robert Helpmann died here early yesterday, a spokesman for the family said. He was 77.

The spokesman said Sir Robert had been admitted to hospital earlier this year suffering from gastric and chronic respiratory complaints.

In a distinguished career spanning more than 50 years, which began with ballet training in London in 1933, Sir Robert, a leading member of the Royal Ballet, became known as one of the world's finest dancers. He also starred in a string of movies including *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang* and *Henry V*.

Semyonov, Nobel Prize winner, dies in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Scientist Nikolai Semyonov, the first Soviet Nobel Prize winner, has died aged 90, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Semyonov, who held nine Orders of Lenin, developed a general theory of chemical chain reactions and a theory of the processes of burning and explosions. He shared the 1956 Nobel chemistry prize for discoveries in chemical kinetics.

Turks go to polls

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turks voted in 11 parliamentary by-elections yesterday in a popularity test of conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and former leaders making indirect combats.

Jaruzelski breaks new ground in China visit

PEKING (Reuters). — Polish head of state Wojciech Jaruzelski began talks yesterday with China's top leadership expected to focus on Peking's relations with the Soviet Union and its allies in East Europe.

Jaruzelski, the highest ranking visitor from any of Moscow's close East European allies since the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's, arrived by plane earlier in the day from North Korea and met with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The visits by Jaruzelski and East German leader Erich Honecker next month are landmarks in the gradual resumption of ties between their ruling Communist parties and that of China.

China broke off party links with Moscow during the Sino-Soviet ideological quarrels.

Today Jaruzelski is due to meet leader Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian and the head of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang.

Eastern European sources, however, said that "China is not likely to normalize party relations with Poland before doing so with the Soviet Union."

At a welcoming banquet, Premier Zhao referred to the Polish leader as "Comrade Jaruzelski" and hailed his visit as a revival of high-level ties between the two countries after a break of more than two decades.

Zhao spoke of the "difficulties" faced by Poland in recent years, a reference to the confrontation with the Solidarity Union in the early 1980s, and praised the Polish party and government for its "effective measures...which...quickly stabilized the internal political situation, gradually restoring and developing the economy."

Jaruzelski told Zhao in reply that Poland's "brotherly alliance with our great neighbour the Soviet Union" would remain the cornerstone of his country's foreign policy. But he added that he also placed great importance on ties with China.

In a long speech, the Polish leader emphasized the common ideological ground shared by the Polish and Chinese Communist parties and thanked China for "helping us to solve certain economic needs." He did not elaborate.

New Taiwan party for non-political ties with Peking

TAIPEI (AP). — A group of dissidents announced yesterday they were forming a new political party to push for direct trade, tourism and mail links with China, but not about political issues.

The new Democratic Progress Party also wants an end to martial law on this island, since 1949, when the Kuomintang Party-led government of China fled to Taiwan in the face of advancing Communist troops.

You Ching, a dissident leader and elected member of the control Yuan, Taiwan's chief watchdog assembly, said about 135 dissidents founded the new party at a Taipei hotel. Under martial law, the formation of new parties is banned.

Government officials were not available for comment.

Rising Indian flood toll now at 22

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Three days of torrential rain in eastern India have left 22 dead, many villages flooded and tens of thousands homeless, newspaper reports said here yesterday.

Nearly a million workers have been mobilized for relief and rescue efforts in West Bengal, and thousands moved to makeshift relief camps while para-medical teams worked round-the-clock to prevent epidemics, the *Telegraph* said in a report from the state capital, Calcutta.

There were at least 24 major and minor breaches in river embankments in the worst hit Midnapore district, where several villages have been flooded, the *Statesman* newspaper reported.

The weather improved at the weekend, but more rain was forecast for the next two days.

UK Labour chief rejects UK criticism of its nuclear policy

BLACKPOOL (Reuters). — British opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock has rejected U.S. criticism of his plans to scrap nuclear weapons and close American nuclear bases.

Boosted by opinion polls giving Labour a six-point lead, delegates yesterday gathered for the party's week-long annual conference, with nuclear arms and energy expected to be major issues.

Arriving in Blackpool, Kinnock made clear Saturday night he would not modify the party's policy of nuclear disarmament despite criticism from the U.S. administration.

"If we ask for American missiles to leave, then we leave them," he told reporters. "Another country cannot interfere with the life of a democratically-elected government."

He was responding to remarks by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his deputy, Richard Perle, that Labour's policy would undermine NATO.

In a television interview yesterday Kinnock indicated that he did not see the remarks of Weinberger and Perle as representing the views of the U.S. administration.

He said U.S. officials had made it clear to him that any attempt by one NATO partner to try to influence another would invalidate the principles under which the alliance was founded.

"It would be the U.S. that would be destabilizing NATO," the Labour leader said.

He noted there were other non-nuclear but loyal members of NATO.

Soviets sack head of merchant fleet

MOSCOW (AP). — The government has removed Timofei Guzhenko from his post as merchant marine minister and sent him into retirement, the official news agency Tass reported Sunday.

The two-sentence announcement from the presidium of the Supreme Soviet gave no indication why Guzhenko, 68, was removed from office, but the action was likely connected with the recent Black Sea cruise ship disaster that left 398 people dead or missing — the worst accident in Soviet shipping history.

The Soviet liner *Admiral Nakhimov* was carrying 1,234 passengers and crew when it was rammed by the freighter *Piotr Vasyev* on August 31. Soviet officials reported September 9 that 836 were rescued and that 257 bodies had been recovered.

The Realpolitik behind East Germany's refugee transits

By TONY CATTERALL
BONN. — The decision earlier this month by the East German government to stop the stream of refugees into West Germany via Berlin is seen as confirming a clear new *Westpolitik* being followed by Moscow under Mikhail Gorbachev.

Western diplomats in Bonn say such a major climb-down from East Berlin's previous position would not have been taken without Soviet approval.

Allowing the removal of what Bonn has long called a "severe burden" in the relations between the two countries has brought closer the "common European house" preached by Gorbachev over recent months.

That it took so long for agreement to be reached suggests Gorbachev's

hold on power is still not complete, despite the many personnel changes he has managed to push through. A senior Soviet official admitted as much during a recent visit to Bonn by saying "a new policy does not establish itself overnight, particularly not if the new concepts have to be realized by people who previously thought totally differently."

Bonn officials have been trying to bring East Germany into line for most of the year, once it became clear that the country was faced with a new wave of people, mainly from less developed countries, seeking political asylum guaranteed by the West German constitution.

By the middle of this month just over 72,500 applications for asylum had been made.

Almost 55 per cent of the appli-

cants had taken advantage of cheap East German or Soviet flights to Schoenefeld airport just outside East Berlin, with transport to West Berlin included in the fare. The East German government had until a fortnight ago maintained it could not refuse transit to people without valid West German visas — as Bonn demanded — when they gave their destination as West Berlin.

International law says the city is not part of West Germany, but is still controlled by the occupying powers, Britain, the U.S. and France, under the Four-Power Agreement between them and the Soviet Union. The real sticking point was considered to lie in Moscow, which saw introducing visas for third-person transit to West Berlin as endangering the Four-Power Agreement, and

hence its rights in the city.

East bloc diplomats in Bonn say the capitulation by East Berlin last week shows finally that a majority of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has overcome the traditional Russian fears of Germany — or the leadership has persuaded the doubters the risks are worth taking. Allowing better relations between Bonn and East Germany, the reasoning goes, binds West Germany more firmly in its "European identity" to the disadvantage of the U.S.

According to the Eastern diplomats, Washington fears such a German coming together for exactly the same reasons.

There was also clear political advantage in the method of East Germany's announcement, through

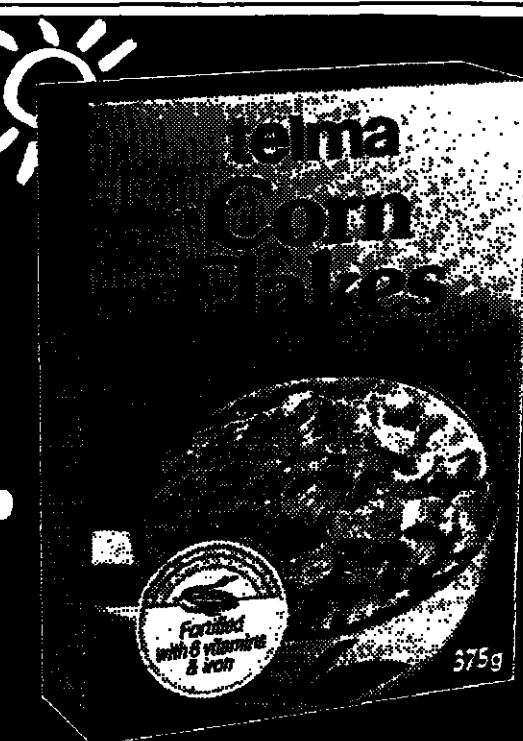
West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), and its timing.

The Social Democratic Party's disarmament expert, Egon Bahr, could plausibly claim that he had negotiated it during his continuing talks in East Berlin on ways to achieve a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe. Although the SPD has not stressed the point, the message is clear: We can negotiate better with the East bloc than can the conservatives of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

With a federal election coming in just four months, it is a potent claim.

Although both Moscow and East Berlin say they have no intention of interfering in West Germany's internal politics, no one doubts which party they would prefer in power.

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That favorite breakfast food of the western world is now in Israel. Telma cornflakes. Manufactured with international know-how Telma's hi-tech cornflake retains its crunch even in milk.

Try a mountain of enriched golden flakes with milk, fresh fruit and a sprinkling of sugar, and munch a classic crunch.

KOSHER PARVE

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Book tells how Americans brought Demjanjuk to trial

Israeli court must now establish identity of 'Ivan the Terrible'

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The charges to be brought against suspected Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk in Jerusalem today will be another step in a five-year-long legal battle. Demjanjuk was first brought to trial in the U.S. in 1981 and eventually had his U.S. citizenship revoked. Following his extradition, it now remains for the Israeli court to establish whether he was indeed the infamous "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

In his book *Quiet Neighbors*, Alan Ryan tells the long story of how the Americans satisfied themselves about Demjanjuk's identity and how he was eventually extradited.

Ryan, a veteran trial lawyer, joined the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation (OSI) soon after its formation in 1979 and headed it until the autumn of 1983. His book deals with U.S. efforts to locate, denaturalize and, if possible, deport Nazi war criminals. The OSI makes no efforts to prosecute these people for their crimes.

Demjanjuk came to the U.S. in 1952 and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked as a mechanic for the Ford Motor Company. He and his wife, whom he had married in a German DP camp, raised three children and became American citizens in 1958. He changed his name from Ivan to John and, saving his money, bought a ranchhouse in the Seven Hills suburb.

He was active in the affairs of St. Vladimir's Church in Parma, which serves Cleveland's large Ukrainian Orthodox community. He was well liked and nobody knew what he had done during the war.

But on February 10, 1981, he went on trial before Chief Federal Judge Batisti in Cleveland on charges that he was the same Ivan who had run the gas chamber at Treblinka 39 years before. He was accused of having lied when he told DP (Displaced Persons) officials that he had

been a Ukrainian farmer during the war.

On June 23, 1981, the court rendered its verdict: John Demjanjuk of Cleveland was Ivan of Treblinka.

Demjanjuk's background started to unravel in 1975 when a Ukrainian living in the U.S. sent a list of suspected Ukrainian war criminals to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Demjanjuk was named as a guard at the Sobibor extermination camp, 150 kilometers south of Treblinka.

In 1977 the INS investigators prepared a photograph for Israeli police to show to Treblinka survivors in the case of Feodor Fedorenko, a former Treblinka guard living in Waterbury, Conn. They added the photo from Demjanjuk's 1951 visa application to the folder.

Israeli investigators showed the folder to Eliyahu Rosenberg, a warehouse manager, one of the few people to survive the August 1943 uprising in Treblinka. Rosenberg identified Fedorenko and then pointed to Demjanjuk. "That man was Ivan, and he was at Treblinka, too,"

Another Treblinka survivor, Pinhas Epstein, also identified Demjanjuk. A third survivor, Haim Rajkowski said: "That is Ivan who was in Camp 2 at Treblinka."

But in Washington the case against Demjanjuk languished until the summer of 1979, when it was finally taken up. In January a request was sent to archives in Moscow for possible documents on Demjanjuk. The Soviets sent a photocopy of an identification card in the name of Ivan Demjanjuk, issued by SS authorities at the Trawniki training camp for Ukrainian guards.

The resemblance with the photo used for the 1951 U.S. passport application was striking, despite the nine-year time lapse. The description also fitted.

Over the following year the case against Demjanjuk took shape as the OSI dug further.

"To our surprise," Ryan writes, "Demjanjuk admitted that he had lied on his immigration papers." He conceded that he had not been a farmer, and said that as a Red Army soldier he had been captured in the Crimea and spent most of the war in German POW camps. He denied ever having been at Treblinka.

The trial began on February 10, 1981, in Cleveland.

Five Treblinka survivors were called to the witness stand, four men and a woman, who had come to Cleveland from their homes in Israel, Germany and Uruguay. They all had survived the August 2 revolt and had identified Demjanjuk's photograph before the trial.

The five were Chiel Rajchman, Sonja Lewkowicz, Rosenberg, Regrodski and Epstein. All gave harrowing descriptions of conditions at Treblinka and their recollections of what they had seen "Ivan" do.

Another witness was former Treblinka guard Otto Horn, who was acquitted in the 1964 trial of camp guards in Duesseldorf, West Germany.

Halfway through the trial, the Soviet authorities produced the original 1942 identity card of Demjanjuk. The Soviet Embassy in Washington told the prosecution they had the original Trawniki ID card, just flown in from Moscow. Would OSI investigators like to examine it?

The court was recessed to allow for the minute examination by experts of the document. It was found genuine.

It now was necessary to establish that the man who had run the gas chamber at Treblinka was ineligible under the Displaced Persons Act to live in America.

"Although the anguished testimony about Demjanjuk's role, and his gratuitous brutality against individual victims had made the case appear very like a war crimes trial, the legal issue here was whether his citizenship must be revoked," Ryan

writes. The prosecution also put on the stand a string of witnesses responsible for screening and admitting displaced persons after the war.

Many years earlier, the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that, in cases where the government seeks to revoke citizenship, its proof must be "clear and convincing, and not leave the issue in doubt." If there is any doubt, the government loses.

Demjanjuk testified in Ukrainian through an interpreter, and admitted lying under oath to gain entry to the U.S. He was laconic and evasive most of the time.

A certain Prof. Ziemke, an authority on the Russian front during World War II, was called to evaluate Demjanjuk's alibi that he had been a prisoner at the German camp at Chelm, in Poland in October 1944. "Chelm was at that time already in Soviet hands," the professor said.

In June 1981, three and a half months after the end of the trial, the 44-page verdict arrived.

"The court must conclude," Batisti wrote, "that the defendant was present at Treblinka in 1942-1943."

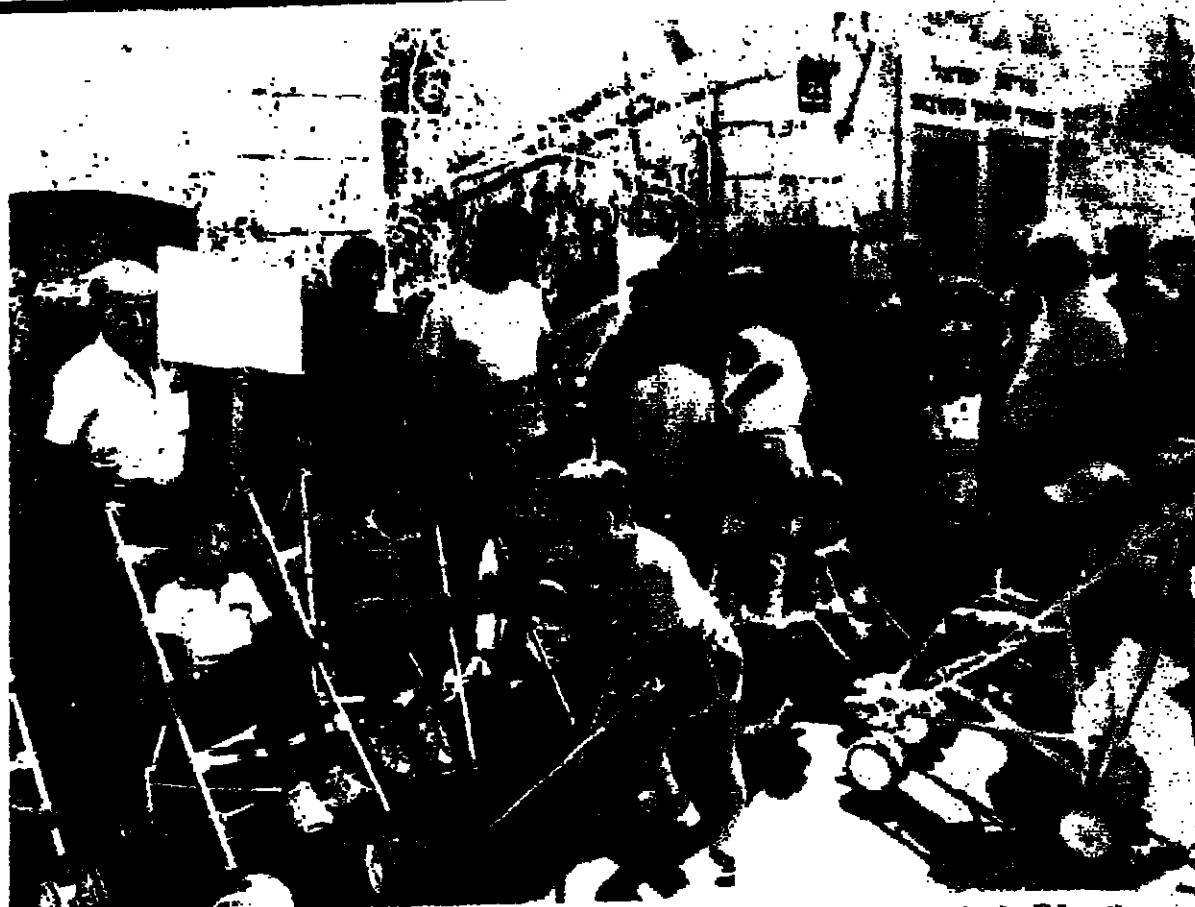
Batisti ruled that Demjanjuk had been ineligible for a visa under the Displaced Persons Act and that his citizenship had therefore been illegally procured.

Demjanjuk's citizenship was thereupon revoked.

Demjanjuk was not sent to jail. Twelve months later an appeals court upheld Batisti's ruling. A few months after that the Supreme Court declined Demjanjuk's request for review. Deportation proceedings were then instigated.

Israel requested Demjanjuk's extradition in November 1983, and it was granted. Demjanjuk arrived here in February 1986 to face criminal charges with the possibility of life imprisonment or death.

It took 12 years from his first identification in 1975 for Demjanjuk to face the judges for his alleged crimes—in an Israeli courtroom.



Handicapped children and their parents demonstrate yesterday at the entrance to the Education Ministry in Jerusalem to protest against a wage dispute that has kept physical therapists away from school. (Rahamim Israeli)

'Most moving' demonstration

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Lior Zilberstein is 10 years old and a walking miracle.

Until he was eight, no one believed he would ever take a step without the aid of crutches. Today he does so, shakily, but with growing confidence.

But Lior's progress is threatened, as is the progress of more than 100 brain-damaged children like him, because of a dispute between the Education Ministry and a small group of paramedical workers at Ilan, the organization for handicapped children.

Yesterday the children and their parents held what one official described as the most moving demonstration to be seen outside the Education Ministry. Their demand: That someone, somehow put an end to the dispute that has robbed them of vital therapy.

Last night it looked as though they

may have won their fight, as the paramedics were considering a compromise offer by the ministry over working hours.

But the demonstrators, who described their rally as a last resort, said that even an immediate agreement will leave much damage to be repaired.

The row, which has caused the children-pupils at Ilan's Onn school in Tel Aviv to miss out on vital therapy sessions since the start of the school year, centres on the ministry's demand that the therapists work a 40-hour week.

The ministry admitted yesterday that last year it mistakenly allowed them to work 30 hours, as do teachers. "Other non-teaching staff in the educational system were also allowed 30 hours, and now we are trying to put matters right," said an official.

But the therapists would not accept an extra 10 hours a week, and so the ministry refused to re-employ them.

"As a result our children are suffering," said Yossi Kaiem, chairman of the school's parents committee that has been keeping children home in protest this week. "They have been robbed of physiotherapy, speech therapy, everything they must have if they are to be 'normal'. It is as if nobody cares what happens to them."

As their children, some in wheelchairs, others leaning on walking frames, filled the footpath outside the ministry yesterday, other parents agreed.

Said Lior Zilberstein's mother, Irit: "If it were not for the physiotherapy he would still be in a wheelchair. Instead he can now walk even without canes."

"No one would have believed it. The therapy means life to him. He can swim, he can learn and he can have a good future."

Some of the parents said their children already showed signs of regression because of the lack of treatment. One 10-year-old complained his legs were "stiff and sore"

due to lack of exercise.

"My daughter had started to walk with the aid of crutches before the end of the last school year. Now she is back in her wheelchair. Physiotherapy is like the air she breathes. It is cruel to take it away from her," said Esther Leon, whose daughter, Orit, is six.

Ilan's director-general Orit Epstein, speaking yesterday from her Tel Aviv office, agreed the therapy sessions are a vital part of the children's treatment.

The situation is deteriorating, she went on, and some of the youngsters are now suffering physical pain.

It is possible to employ other therapists, she said, but the people who were not rehired are experts in the field.

She said the workers should not be blamed for the situation because the ministry had made a mistake in allowing them to work 30 hours last year.

Last night, Education Ministry Director-General Shimshon Shoshani wrote to the therapists saying that all non-teaching ministry workers who had been mistakenly allowed to have a 30-hour week would now be required to work 40 hours.

However, he added, if it was found impossible to persuade all of them to do so, then the therapists could return to a 30-hour week next year.

Another ministry official said that alternative therapists would be sent to the school if the present staff rejected the compromise.

One of the therapists said last night that she would not accept the ministry's offer. She said that other ministry physiotherapists worked a 30-hour week, and even if this were a "mistake" she did not see why she and her colleagues should be discriminated against.

"This has been a very difficult time for us," she said. Some of our people have worked at the school for many years and we identify with the children. But it is a matter of principle and we can't put up with discrimination."

Women prisoners learn to face new life

A new method to prepare women prisoners to face life in society, based on simulation games and closed-circuit television, is being tried at the Neveh Tirza women's prison in Ramle.

The programme, developed through the Prisoner Rehabilitation

Authority, focuses on women several months before their release. In the simulation games, which are taped, the women practice encounters with the authorities and learn about the problems likely to arise in their first meetings with family and friends. (Tm)

Herut's Bader draws up a list — finally

Herut threw a party for its grand old man Yohanan Bader on his 85th birthday.

He drew up the guest list. According to a political wag, it was the first time Herut ever let Bader draw up a list, meaning choose a candidate list.

The politics of who was invited to Bader's birthday party last Saturday night and who was not, who attended and who did not, could make another story.

But David Levy was there — characteristically late, so that he could make a characteristically dramatic entrance — and the man from Beit She'an's relationship with Bader was the focus for the political reporters.

Last spring, when the Herut convention turned into a brawl, Bader roamed the convention floor, a confused gaze in his eyes, magnified by the thick lenses of his spectacles, wondering what had happened to the party of ideas and Polish propriety.

Bader blamed Levy and Arik Sharon for what happened then, and tried to mediate, seeking out Levy to ask the man from Beit She'an "to come talk." Levy admitted that he never went.

Now Levy suggests that Bader's invitation is still open, and it makes Levy seem like a gate crasher at Bader's party, especially when he uses his greetings to make the same

political point that tore apart the convention, that Bader, Begin and Jabotinsky may have been the founders, but David Levy represents the heirs.

Bader almost apologized to Bader, but not quite. Bader almost accepted the apology, but not quite. But that's all insider stuff, which interests only those in Herut and Labour and the political reporters.

Bader, on the other hand, interests those who wonder where this society has been and where it is going.

Five years ago Herut threw a party for him. Ten years ago, when he turned 75, the Knesset Finance Committee threw a party for him.

In another five years, no doubt there will be another party for this man who brought the skills of a courtroom lawyer to the Knesset, who brought the love of rhetoric and oratory to the country's young "demokratia," as he calls it, who brought charm — so sorely lacking nowadays — to parliament.

He relied on wit and intellect to make a speech entertaining and interesting, and if not convincing, at least persuasive.

"I have comrades in Herut and friends in Labour," Bader used to say, Lova Elav, who recalled this saying, is the only "leftist" Herutniks love, probably because Elav once walked out of the Labour



Robert Rosenberg

Party.

Most of the guests at Bader's party were white-haired. A few of the so-called Herut princes, careerists like Ronnie Milo, were also invited. Dan Meridor was kidded about a magazine profile in the weekend papers.

Benny Begin didn't bring a personal message from his father, but Yehiel Kadishai read out one of Benny's father's standard telegrammed greetings to one of these affairs. It starts with recollection of the friendship, goes on to a greeting to the loyal wife, and ends with a simple "Menachem."

Bader's speech was all subtle metaphor and allusion. David Levy may not be one to serve up food for thought, but Bader's style is to serve out gourmet helpings, speaking obliquely, with references to Churchill and Carthage.

"I never went into politics as a career. I went as a volunteer, knowing that there would be heartache."

"Don't do in politics what you wouldn't do in private life."

He would not say such things unless he felt he had to say them.

"Before you borrow, make sure you can pay it back."

"Payment is important for the public servant. You have to work. And to learn. And serve the movement and the people."

"It's easy to be popular among those your supporters. But it's not true that our side is completely pure and the other side is completely flawed." Bader, says somebody, hated Mapai, but never hated any Mapainik.

"Be loyal to comrades." The Likud once campaigned by smirking at the infighting in Labour.

"It's a tragedy to lose and go into opposition," he says to a crowd of people who remember the long years in the wilderness. Other Herut crowds have no memory of the years before 1977. "But this is *demokratia*," he continues, proud of the finely honed parliamentary skills that made him, to this day, sorely missed in the Knesset.

"It's not healthy to deny legitimacy to one's opponent. Respect and honour your opponents. Especially the best among them. For they are the dangerous ones."

David Levy made sure his profile showed for the photographers when he bearded the little man with the white hair who, as Avraham Shapira pointed out, is almost deaf



Yohanan Bader at the Herut convention (Rubinger)

except for when he hears something he doesn't like. And then he doesn't need the hearing aid to hear.

Arik Sharon wasn't there. Neither was Gaston Malka, whose name has become synonymous with the uncontrollable violence simmering beneath the surface of the party that was once Begin's and Bader's and others with memories of what Jabotinsky stood for.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8:00 Radio News 8:05 Keep Fit 8:40 School Broadcast 14:00 Radio News 14:05 Keep Fit 14:15 100 Famous Paintings 14:25 Making Magic 14:50 Surprise Train 15:10 Family Hour 16:00 Dorothy, the Circus Girl (part 1) 16:25 Culture in a Minute 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17:30 Alice in Wonderland
17:35 Between Us
18:05 Talk the Merchant — drama by Y.L. Peretz
ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES:
18:30 News roundup
18:32 Programme Trailer
18:35 Sports
19:30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup
20:02 The Paper Chase, Starring John Houseman, James Stephens and Diane Douglas: Decisions (part 1)
20:50 Beauty Spot — tips on hikes and trips
21:00 Maber Newsline
21:30 Yes, Prime Minister: The Bishop's Gambit
22:00 This is the Time
22:50 Bergatze — suspense series: Almost like a Holiday
23:45 News
JORDANIAN TV (knifed):
16:30 Carports 17:00 French Hour 18:30 News in Hebrew 18:50 News in Arabic
19:30 Growing Pains 20:10 Moonlighting
21:00 News in English 21:20 Crown Court
ISRAELI EAST TV (from T.A. north):
12:30 Another Life 13:00 700 Club 13:30 Shape-Up 14:00 Afternoon Movie: This Land is Mine 15:30 Heathcliff 16:00 Super Game 16:30 Muppets 17:00 Happy Days 17:30 Clark Gable's Beauty Spot
18:00 News 19:00 Magnum P.I. 20:00 Monday Night Football 23:00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6:02 Morning Melodies
7:07 Concerto Grosso Op.8/8 (St. Martin's) Mendelssohn; Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 1 (St. Martin's); Stravinsky: Symphonies No. 2 (PO/Melba)
7:30 Haydn: Symphony No. 80 (Philharmonia); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 23 (Ashkenazy); Brahms: Violin Concerto No. 1 (St. Martin's); Stravinsky: Symphonies No. 2 (PO/Melba)
9:30 Reelight: Ancient Airs and Dances for the Lute, suite No. 2 (Los Angeles Chamber/Martiner); Rodrigo: Fantasia para un gentil hombre for Guitar (Williams, Philharmonia/Framaux); Dvorak: Piano Trio (Yuvall); Smetana: Vltava, symphonic poem from Ma Vlast (Vinnai/Alexander); Prokofiev: Violin Concerto No. 1 (St. Martin's); Stravinsky: "Petrushka," ballet music (Philharmonia/Muti)
12:05 Natasha Tadeon (piano), Handel: Suite No. 7; Schumann: Davidsbündelstücke
13:00 Beethoven: Sonata for Cello and Piano Op.52 (Yo-Yo Ma, And. Schumann: Legend Stories for Piano, Clarinet and Viola (Pesch/Emmrich); Brahms: Waltzes on viola songs for vocal ensemble and Piano duo; Elgar: Serenade for Strings (St. Martin's); Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4, "Italian" (Philharmonia/Sinopoli)
15:05 Music viva — Contemporary music
16:00 Zelenka: Overture in F major; Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 23 (Ashkenazy); Philharmonia; Krumpholtz: Trio for Piano, Clarinet and Bassoon; Spohr: 6 Songs for Soprano, Clarinet and Piano; Tchaikovsky: Swan Lake, ballet suite (Philharmonia/Muti)
18:30 Jerusalem Symphony Orch. under Alan Bar with Rudolf Buchbinder (Piano); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 24; Yehudi Braun: Dance Symphony; Haydn: Symphony No. 103
20:05 Mozart: Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 21 (Barenboim, Parham); Schubert: Impromptu in A flat major (Parham)
20:30 From the World's Concert Halls, Philgum Radio Symphony und Philgum Orchestra; Busoni: Violin Concerto; Mahler: "Das Lied von der Erde"
22:30 Selloff
23:00 Musical medley

First Programme

6:03 Programmes for Olim
7:30 Favourite Old Songs
8:05 Composers — with Benny Hendl
9:05 Hebrew songs
9:30 Encounter — live family magazine
10:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11:10 School Broadcasts
11:30 Education for all
12:05 Story and Song
13:00 News in English
13:30 News in French
14:00 Children's programmes
15:35 Notes on a New Book
16:05 Radio Drama
17:00 Everyman's University
18:05 Jewish Tradition
18:05 Bible Reading
22:05 Signs and Wonders — the beginning of Hebrew radio (repeat)

Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics
6:30 Editorial Review
6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner
7:00 This Morning — news magazine
8:05 Morning Star — Gilbert Recaud
9:05 House Call — with Rivka Michael
10:05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12:10 O.K. on Two
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music
14:00 Humour
15:05 Today — radio newsmag
16:05 Songs and Homework
17:10 Economics Magazine
18:05 Free Period — education magazine
18:45 Today in Sport
19:05 Today — radio newsmag
19:35 Law and Justice Magazine
20:05 Cantorial Hit Parade
22:05 Jazz Corner
23:05 Treasure Hunt

Army

6:05 Morning songs
6:30 Today — radio newsmag
7:07 707 — with Alex Ansky
8:05 Good Morning Israel
9:05 in the Morning — with Eli Yisrael
10:05 Coffee Break
11:05 Today — radio newsmag
11:30 Daily Hit Parade
12:05 Four in the Afternoon
13:05 Today — radio newsmag
14:05 The Palmach and the IDF
15:05 Music
20:05 Music — blues
21:00 Maber — TV Newsline
21:30 Hebrew songs
22:05 Popular songs
23:05 Night, Night — with Yoav Kutner
00:05 Night Birds — songs, chat

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Kater Hinnom — treasure facing Jerusalem's walls; "A Man and his Land," Moshe Dayan collection; Minus One Dimension, 20th Century Sculptors' Drawings; O Moshe Gershuni — largest presentation of his paintings; 1980-1986 Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger. 2 American artists exploring use of words & Art in Context, audio-visual programme of News in Antiquities & Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world. Jewels of Children's Literature & Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art (starting 1.10). Bethlehem Embroidery, regional style dresses and costume parts. VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour of the museum (English). At 3: Guided tour of Archaeology galleries in English.
L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-11. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even 10-12. Hapalmah St., Tel. 06-612912. Bus No. 15.
Exhibitions
JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 422547, Roberts, Turner, etc.
Conducted tours
HADASSAH — Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the left hour. * Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brofman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9, 28, 46, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-682818.
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.
Information Centres
UJA INFORMATION CENTRE. 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features

TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday, Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246465, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV

Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Israeli Summer, new selection from the Israeli art collection; Edward Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety; Print into Print, works by six Israeli artists; Frank Stella — Had Gadya — a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches; A Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sat. 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. New Exhibitions: Yair Garbus, "A Jew, A Frenchman and an Arab", 10 works, 1984-86. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-11. Fri. 11-2. Fri. closed. BETH HATEPUSOT, Sun. Mon. Tue. Thurs. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Wed. 10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.; Friday and Saturday: closed. Permanent Exhibits and Clovis: 2500 years of Jewish life in the Diaspora. Temporary Exhibitions: "From Carthage to Jerusalem — the Jewish Community in Tunis"; "Passage through China, the Jewish Communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai"; Guided tours must be pre-arranged. Klausner St. Ramat Aviv, Tel. 03-425161; Buses: 13, 24, 25, 27, 45, 48, 74, 274, 572.
Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WTCO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 222333; Jerusalem, 220000; Haifa, 86617.
WTCO. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 386177, 240528; Netanya 33744.

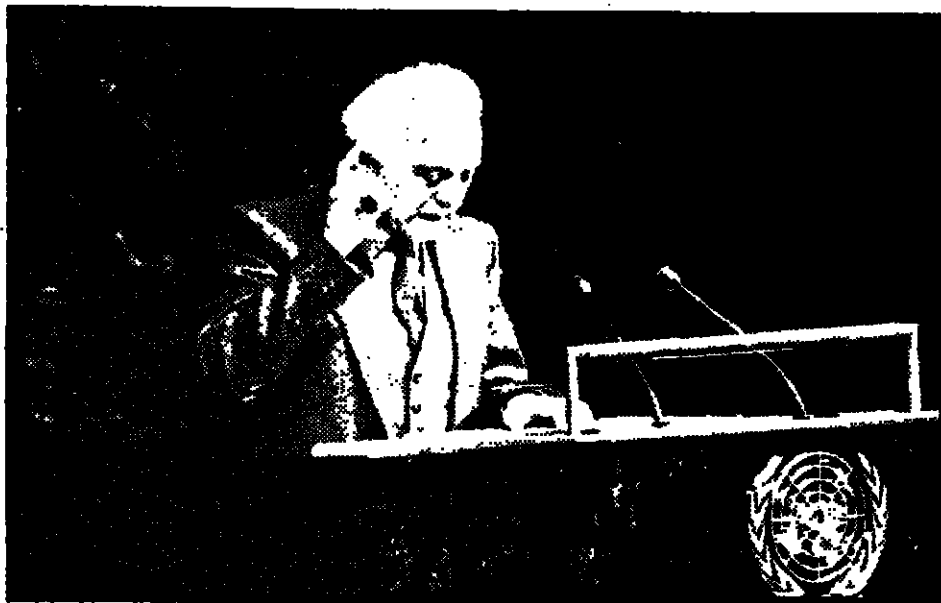
HAIFA

Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-522255. Exhibitions: Modern Art — Oved Alkara — Recent Paintings; Doron Bar-Adon — Paintings 85/86; Ancient Art — Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Greek Samos, Tel. 10-11; Tues. Thurs. Sat. also 8-8. Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric, and Japanese Museums.
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640640.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Eden: Hand of Steel 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Edmond: Top Gun 4:30, 7, 9; Hefra: Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Kfir: A Room with a View 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Mischel: F.X. 7:30, 9:30; Orly: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:15, 9:30; Orion Or 1: The Color Purple 4:30, 8:30; Orion Or 2: Agnes of God 4:30, 7, 9; Orna Zapped 4:30, 7, 9; Ron: Sky Pirates 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Seashore: The Bostonians 6:45, 9:15; Elvira: Heart Beats: Falling in Love 7:30, 9:30; Hefra: Agnes: Never Ending Story 6; Tenzon: Cabaret 9:30; World According to Garp 12 midnight; Cinemascope: game Editor 4:30, 7 (small hall); Paris Va Par 5 (small hall); The Touch 9:30
TEL AVIV
Al

Talking About Talks



The New York Times/Sara Krulwich (Reagan) and Keith Meyers

The Russians Seem to Shift Into a Conciliatory Gear

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON THE back and forth over the case of Nicholas S. Daniloff and the related controversies diverted attention last week from the main development in Secretary of State George P. Shultz's talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. As became evident last weekend, the Soviet Union has apparently decided to go for a summit meeting.

After arguing for months that the grounds were lacking for a second meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, the Kremlin appeared to shift gears, saying it agreed with the United States that the foundation was now in place for a successful meeting later this year. The Russians seemed to have decided that the time had come to stop berating Washington and try a conciliatory approach.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, President Reagan reiterated that "a pall has been cast over our relations with the Soviet Union" by the arrest of Mr. Daniloff, the Moscow correspondent of the magazine *U.S. News & World Report*. The United States says he was set up and arrested on baseless charges of spying. But Mr. Reagan went on to list conciliatory Soviet moves on arms control — on reducing nuclear arsenals and on an interim agreement to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "All of this gives me hope," Mr. Reagan said. The exchanges with the Russians this summer, he added, "could well

have marked the beginning of a serious, productive negotiation on arms reduction." White House officials noted that important differences remain, however, notably on continuing nuclear testing and the President's program for defensive weapons in space.

Mr. Shevardnadze also struck a positive note at the United Nations. "Encouraging outlines of meaningful agreement have been emerging lately," he said. "A summit meeting is also a realistic possibility. We could move forward rather smoothly if that is what the U.S. side wants." Mr. Gorbachev has sent a letter to Mr. Reagan in which American officials found room for movement on a number of issues, notably the dismantling of hundreds of medium-range missiles in Europe. There might also be agreements on halting the spread of chemical weapons and on establishing what were called "risk-reduction" centers at which Russian and American military representatives would exchange information. And both sides celebrated the agreement at the 35-nation East-West conference in Stockholm on measures to prevent accidental war in Europe.

'Bumps on the Road'

But major "ifs" remained. Mr. Shultz said it made no sense to set a date for a summit until Mr. Daniloff was safely back home. Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, said the two sides had to "smooth out the bumps on the road to the summit." And he made it clear that Moscow and Washington had sharply different views of the obstacles. He said three bumps already blocked the road, with a potential fourth on the horizon.

The first was the Daniloff case. The second involved Gennadi F. Zakharov, the Soviet physicist arrested by the F.B.I. in Queens Aug. 23 on spying charges. His detention was followed by the arrest of Mr. Daniloff in Moscow a week later. Third, Mr. Gerasimov said, was the subsequent American decision to order the expulsion by Oct. 1 of 25 employees of the Soviet mission at the United Nations. And the fourth would be Soviet retaliation, if their expulsion is not rescinded. Mr. Shultz replied that the United States would take "appropriate action" if any Americans were forced out of Moscow.

There was argument over whether and how the four issues should be linked. Moscow wanted Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov treated comparably. If the American was released without a trial, Soviet officials said, then Mr. Zakharov must receive the same treatment. A few dissidents who wanted to leave the Soviet Union might be included in the swap, but the principle of equality had to be established. Moreover, the Soviet side wanted the order expelling its officers at the United Nations rescinded as a matter of principle. Washington, seeking to negotiate with as little linkage as possible, wanted Mr. Daniloff freed without a trial, but said Mr. Zakharov would have to stand trial. He could be freed afterward, American officials suggested, if prominent dissidents were allowed to leave in exchange.

State Department officials were weighing compromise moves, but conservatives in the Justice Department said they feared that, to get a summit meeting, Mr. Shultz might cave in. To protect his flanks, Mr. Shultz warned that it was possible no accord could be worked out. In one opinion poll last week, most respondents said the Daniloff case should not be permitted to block a summit meeting. The same sort of question was addressed in a different perspective long ago by George F. Kennan, the dean of American Soviet experts.

"Do not be afraid to use heavy weapons for what seem to us to be minor matters," he wrote. "Make no requests of the Russians unless we are prepared to make them feel our displeasure in a practical way in case the request is not granted."

The Homestretch

Many Hurdles Still Litter The Course For Congress

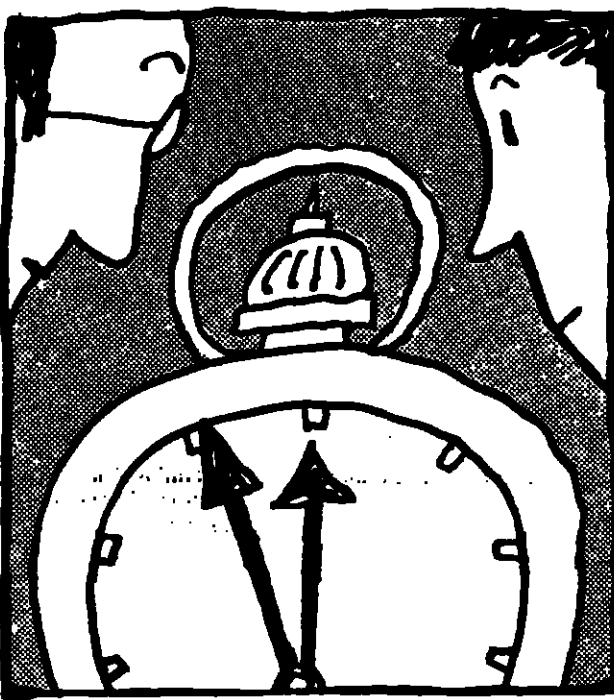
By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON THE 99th Congress heads into the homestretch this week, hoping to complete its work and leave town by Friday. But the pressure of the schedule and the threat of President Reagan's vetoes could well mean the finishing post down the track.

Mr. Reagan demonstrated his willingness to wield his veto pen Friday when he rejected legislation imposing stiffer economic sanctions on South Africa. Two other measures could meet the same fate this week. One provides money for most Federal operations in the fiscal year that begins Wednesday. The other reduces the Federal deficit by about \$15 billion for that year.

Both involve important questions of principle — how to balance military and domestic spending, for example, and whether to use new revenues to reduce the deficit — that have divided Congress and the White House all year. As President Reagan's radio address yesterday demonstrated, the calendar is forcing a confrontation. He threatened to close down the Government by vetoing the catchall spending bill; Congress, he said, could then "put a real budget together by candlelight."

Many other obstacles litter the course to adjournment. Late last week, the Senate took up a package of proposals aimed at controlling the drug trade. Few issues better illustrate the importance of politics on Cap-



Stuart Goldsberry

itol Hill less than six weeks before the midterm elections. Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida, one of the more vulnerable Republicans seeking re-election, was given the plum assignment of managing the drug bill on the Senate floor. Colleagues so lavishly praised her efforts that the debate on occasion resembled a campaign rally.

The Senate must also find time for the first impeachment trial in 50 years of a sitting Federal judge, Harry Claiborne, who is serving a two-year prison term for income tax evasion. A special committee has been hearing evidence in the matter, and the Senate will need several days to evaluate its findings.

As adjournment nears, the lawmakers are engaged in a form of legislative triage, and controversial measures do not have an easy time of it. Last week, for example, a comprehensive revision of the nation's immigration laws died when the House voted against considering it. Both chambers approved money for the Federal highway program, but compromise on the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit may not be easy. The House, in which urban states predominate, rejected an increase; the Senate, where rural states have more power, approved one.

Time also seems to be running out on efforts to toughen the trade laws, an important election issue in many states. The House adopted such a measure earlier, and the Senate Majority Leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, would like to give Republican senators a chance to register their disagreement with Administration policy. But Mr. Reagan has said he would veto almost any of the bills under discussion.

In the final days of any session, the threat of a filibuster or controversial amendment is usually enough to force party leaders to abandon a proposal. A bill that would change the way manufacturers are held liable for consumers' injuries from defective products won several test votes in the Senate. But it expired Thursday when opponents displayed a willingness to talk indefinitely. Another measure, revising Federal regulations on insecticides, passed the House easily. But Senate leaders shelved it when farm state lawmakers threatened to attach a rider on other agricultural issues.

The inertia of rest is a powerful force on Capitol Hill. But some bills gather so much momentum that the inertia of motion takes over. That was the case with the revision of the income tax code. It passed the House Thursday, and the Senate was poised yesterday to send it to the President. Many lawmakers were decidedly unenthusiastic, but they were reluctant to block a bill that had the strong backing not only of the retiring Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, but also of the President, who has made tax revision his major domestic priority.

On most remaining major issues, however, Congress is far less willing to accede to Mr. Reagan's wishes. The President vetoed the bill on South Africa because he opposes what he calls "punitive sanctions." But a large majority in both parties believes that stiffer sanctions are essential. A vote to override the veto will come this week.

On the omnibus spending bill, the President feels strongly that the Pentagon budget has been cut too deeply. Many lawmakers have different priorities. Mr. Reagan also objects to arms control provisions adopted by the House, including a ban on most nuclear tests and a mandate to live within the limits of the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. Compromise is more likely on deficit reduction, but Mr. Reagan remains adamantly opposed to any new revenues. The House bill includes a \$1.83 billion increase in customs fees.

Given these conflicts, Senator Dole warned his colleagues Friday afternoon that their plans to leave this week were in jeopardy. "It can be done," he said, arching his eyebrows upward in a dubious curve. "But there's not much room for slippage."

In Summary

Reagan Veto Sends Pretoria Sanctions Back to Congress

Ronald Reagan, by dint of enormous personal popularity and adeptness at mixing Presidential power with political flexibility, has almost always had his way in Congress. Last week, however, Mr. Reagan vetoed legislation to impose punitive sanctions on South Africa; White House aides and Republicans in Congress said it would be hard to prevent an override, the first of his Presidency.

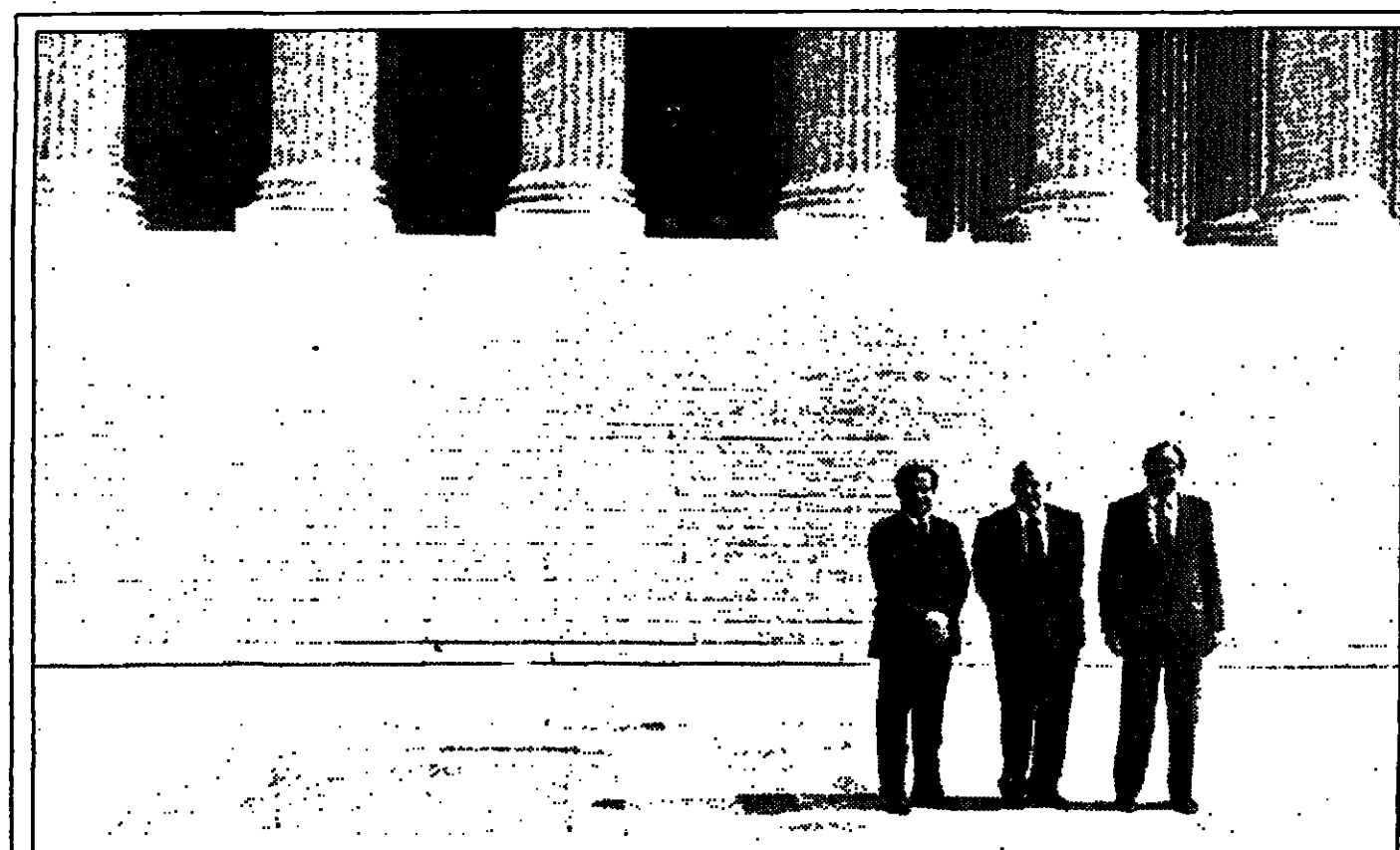
"The United States must stay and build, not cut and run," Mr. Reagan said in his veto message. "Are we truly helping the black people of South Africa — the lifelong victims of apartheid — when we throw them out of work and leave them and their families jobless and hungry in those segregated townships?"

But Senator Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a leading Republican, was planning to vote against the President. "We really need to be on the right side of history in this case," he said. Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, found the White House obdurate. "I really wish that somehow, someone over there would understand the importance of this time and this issue," she said.

The sanctions were approved, 84 to 14 by the Senate and 308 to 77 by the House, margins that, if they hold up, would be larger than the two-thirds majorities required to override a veto. The measure prohibits imports of South African uranium, coal, steel, iron, textiles and agricultural products; forbids new investment and loans by American companies in South Africa, and ends landing rights for South African Airways. (Report from a divided land, page 3)

Officers Suspended In City Drug Case

New York City's latest disappointment in itself began quietly gestating in 1985, when the Police Department's Internal Affairs Division set a criminal to catch some policemen. The case exploded into headlines last week with the suspension of 13 Brooklyn police officers charged



The New York Times/John R. Lapez

Changing of the Guard

Associate Justice Antonin Scalia (left) poses with the former Chief Justice, Warren E. Burger, and the new Chief Justice, William H. Rehnquist, outside the Supreme Court building after Justices Scalia and Rehnquist were sworn in last week.

with extorting money and drugs from narcotics dealers.

Given the recent rash of municipal corruption indictments, the added scandal was enough to make a grown mayor weep — or at least want to, said Mayor Koch. The 13 officers involved, all assigned to the 77th Precinct, had been "shaking down drug dealers" for more than a year, officials said.

Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward said the case was confined to a single precinct and was "very different" from the celebrated Knapp Commission cases of the early 1970's, which involved extensive organized police extortion. Within

days, however, there were reports that more officers would be charged.

Widespread, virtually open sales of crack, the highly addictive cocaine derivative, have resulted in a rising flood of suspects being arrested, often carrying large amounts of money or drugs. With those arrests have come tales that some police officers were seizing cash and contraband, but not suspects. The bearer of one such tale, a drug dealer under arrest for parole violation, agreed to "wear the wire," recording conversations with police officers demanding money or drugs.

Thus officers Anthony Magno and Harry Winter of the 77th Precinct were

ensnared. Officers Magno and Winter, cutting a deal like the drug trafficker, agreed earlier this year to cooperate with Internal Affairs investigators by recording conversations in which they proposed "shakedown" operations to their fellow officers. The suspended 13, and possibly others, agreed to take part, officials said. Their cases are to be presented to a grand jury this week.

Faced with what may be the department's most serious corruption scandal since the Knapp Commission, Mr. Ward sent a message to all commands saying that "during this difficult time" he remained "proud and confident" in them.

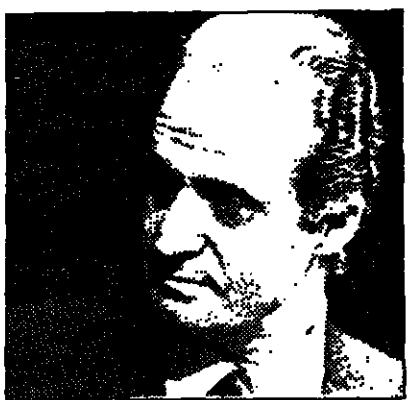
The World

President Aquino, King Juan Carlos Tell It to the U.N.

At the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session a year ago, the speaker from the Philippines was Imelda Marcos, the wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. She passionately denounced "injustice, intolerance, greed and domination by the strong." Last week, President Corason Aquino took the same podium and criticized the United Nations for not supporting the revolt that ousted Mr. Marcos and put her in his place.

"Indeed," Mrs. Aquino said, "as our country bled at the hands of a Government that had lost all respect for the rights of our people, its leader's wife came to this podium piously to call for a new human order, this when thousands of Filipinos were political prisoners."

"The United Nations stays out of the affairs of other nations," she continued. "This has been an invitation to hypocrisy. The value of this chamber should rest with us, its members, doing what we preach. There should be concern about allowing this



The New York Times/The Jerusalem Post
King Juan Carlos of Spain addressing the General Assembly last week.

chamber to be abused by those who claim one standard of behavior and behave according to another back home."

A second General Assembly speaker was King Juan Carlos of Spain. "Europe cannot confine itself to the cultivation of its own garden," he said, "nor content itself with the preservation of an enviable quality of life, when other regions of the earth find themselves strangled by stagnation by the diminution of international exchange and by the negative interplay of commercial and financial factors."

The United Nations session also provided an occasion for an hour-long meeting between President Shimon Peres of Israel and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. It was the highest level at which Soviet and Israeli officials have met since Moscow broke off relations during the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, and the first high-level Soviet contact with an Israeli prime minister. Afterward, the two leaders said they had agreed to consider normalizing relations between their countries. American officials said they believe that Moscow is seriously weighing an improvement in relations with Israel to gain a more influential place in Middle East diplomacy.

Israeli Planes Hit P.L.O. in Lebanon

Lebanon, as is often the case, was the center of considerable violence last week.

First, Israel massed troops and armor along its northern border, causing fears in Lebanon that an invasion was imminent. But Israel struck instead from the air at targets near Beirut and Sidon that it said were strongholds of various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. At least one person was

reported to have been killed.

Military analysts said the attacks were both retaliatory and pre-emptive. They were said to be in retribution for the massacre of 21 Jews in a Turkish synagogue Sept. 6 and for the deaths of 20 passengers on a hijacked Pan American jumbo jet two days earlier in Karachi, Pakistan.

Israel is also said to want to destroy new P.L.O. offices and installations as soon as they appear in Lebanon. And it is believed to want to limit cooperation between Palestinian guerrillas and pro-Iranian Shiite fundamentalists who have been attacking the narrow buffer zone Israel holds north of its border in southern Lebanon. The victims of those attacks have been Israeli soldiers, the troops of a Lebanese force supported by Israel and members of a United Nations peacekeeping force.

On Wednesday, a Nepalese soldier of the United Nations force was shot by a Shiite, raising to 35 the number of United Nations soldiers wounded in the last month.

In Beirut, heavy fighting raged, mainly in Christian neighborhoods, and the police said at least 29 people had been killed on both sides of the Christian-Muslim dividing line.

Also in Beirut, a clandestine group believed to comprise Shiite extremists said it held two hostages, an American and a Frenchman. The group, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, said it was holding Joseph James Cicippio, the 57-year-old controller of the American University Hospital in Beirut, and Marcel Coudry, a French citizen who had been living in Beirut. In another incident, a Briton, David Hirst, the Middle East correspondent of the British newspaper The Guardian, said he had escaped from three would-be kidnappers in West Beirut.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said France had no proof that any government was responsible for a wave of bombings that has killed 8 people and wounded 160 in his country since Sept. 11.

Costa Rica Closes A Border Airport

Somebody informed the Costa Rican Government that planes had been heard near a supposedly unused military-size airfield hidden in a valley 20 miles miles from the Nicaraguan border. The reports raised suspicions, and last week the Public Security Minister, Hernan



Israeli troops on personnel carrier along Lebanese border last week.

Garron Salazar, said the field had been closed.

"We feared it was being used by the counterrevolutionaries or by drug traffickers," he said. The mile-long field, which resembles airstrips for the Nicaraguan rebels, is near the village of Murcielago and convenient to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Garron said the field was built last year by a shadowy company based in Panama and headed by an American who originally said it was intended for tourism. United States troops and military engineers were active in the region improving roads and training Costa Rican forces. Nicaraguan rebels were also active there.

The Murcielago field, which is large enough to handle transport planes, was later handed over to the previous Costa Rican Government, reportedly to become a training base for Costa Rican security forces, Mr. Garron said, but it was not used.

Nicaragua has accused Costa Rica of allowing Nicaraguan rebels to use its territory. Costa Rica insists that it is neutral in the Nicaraguan conflict and will not tolerate rebel operations in its territory.

Libya Sells Its Stake in Fiat

Libya's partial ownership of the multinational conglomerate Fiat S.p.A. has been an embarrassment to the company, as well as a political thorn in Italy's side. Early this year, for instance, the manager of the Rome office of Lafico, the Libyan state enterprise that held 14 percent of Fiat's shares, was expelled with other diplomats and businessmen in an Italian protest over Tripoli's role in terrorist activities.

Since early spring the Agnelli family, which controls Fiat, has wanted to buy the Libyans out, but they were not selling.

Libya solved everyone's problems Tuesday by selling its Fiat stock for \$3 billion to the Agnelli family and an international underwriting syndicate. The move came after a flurry of secret negotiations begun at Libya's request, and it brought gains all around. Libya, short of cash because of the oil price slump, made a handsome profit on the \$400 million it paid for the stock in 1976.

And Italy and Fiat sighed with relief. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi

expressed "satisfaction and appreciation" at the agreement. Said another Italian political leader: "It seems to me a very positive solution, both from an economic and a political point of view."

The deal leaves Fiat free to enjoy its growth — profits doubled from 1984 to 1985, and may double again this year — and to pursue research contracts related to the Strategic Defense Initiative, better known as Star Wars. Libyan ownership of Fiat caused the United States Defense Department to suspend one contract with a Fiat subsidiary last May.

France Aids Togo After an Attack

When the Government of the West African nation of Togo reported last week that it had put down an attempted coup, France quickly sent 250 soldiers and a navy minesweeper to its former colony. By week's end, as quiet returned to Lomé, Togo's capital, Zaire said it was sending troops, 350 men, as a further gesture of solidarity. The 19-year-old military rule of General of the Army and President Gnassingbe Eyadéma seemed secure.

The swiftness of the French move was an indication of how Paris seeks to remain influential in some former colonies. In addition to Togo, where there has been a small French military detachment for 10 years, France also maintains a military presence in the Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic, Gabon and Senegal.

Togo gained its independence from France in 1960. It is a poor country, about the size of West Virginia, with a population of 3 million, an average life expectancy of less than 50 years and a per capita income of less than \$500.

The Government said the attack had failed and showed diplomats 19 prisoners and a collection of Soviet-made rocket launchers and bazookas. Military officials said six civilians and seven attackers had been killed and that the attackers had infiltrated from Ghana, whose eastern border is on the edge of Lomé.

In an interview with a French reporter, President Eyadéma declined to blame any country by name, but said he was sure that another nation had instigated the attack.

Richard Levine,
James F. Clarity
and Milt Freudenheim

Moscow Agrees to On-Site Inspections of Maneuvers

Stockholm Pact Is 'A Blow for Peace' and Reagan's Friends

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

THERE was an ambivalent mood of elation and anxiety in some European capitals last week. After almost three years of deliberation in Stockholm, diplomats from 35 nations had agreed to a landmark accord, dealing with the movements of military forces, that could make war less likely on the continent. This produced some elation.

"It's literally a blow for peace," remarked a top British foreign policy adviser, a man not given to gushing. Although not in itself a disarmament agreement, the Stockholm pact contains a precedent that could usefully apply to future arms-control understandings between Moscow and Washington. For the first time, the Soviet Union has agreed to on-site inspections — in this instance, permitting observers from other nations to be flown into areas of military maneuvers to make sure that an attack is not imminent.

The 35 signatories — all the countries of Europe, east and west, except Albania, plus the United States and Canada — also promised to give notice six weeks in advance of military maneuvers involving at least 13,000 troops or 300 tanks. Five years ago, this provision would have made it awkward for the Soviet Union to hold the maneuvers it staged in Poland aimed at intimidating the militant Solidarity movement.

For skeptics, who recall that NATO observers at past Warsaw Pact exercises were handed glassless binoculars by their East European hosts, it remained to be seen how the three annual inspection challenges allowed each nation under the new pact would be implemented.

Agreement in Stockholm had nearly foundered after the Soviet delegation refused to countenance a proposal that foreign planes fly observers to the sites of maneuvers. When the American delegation dug in on this point, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret



Adm. Klaus Rehder (left) of West Germany explaining an exercise to a Soviet observer, Major Gen. Ivan Cherkomov, during NATO exercises on the Baltic Sea last week.

Thatcher intervened with President Reagan, urging flexibility. The British and West German leaders recalled that an American hard line had sabotaged a 35-nation human rights gathering at Bern in May, making it difficult for them to persuade home audiences that America stood on the side of East-West cooperation. Mr. Reagan gave the word to relent on the airplane issue, and the way was cleared for a breakthrough.

These frictions hint at the differing American and West European perceptions of the so-called "Helsinki process," which was initiated in the Finnish capital in

1975 when heads of state and government signed a Final Act that turned out to be the high-water mark of détente. The Stockholm and Bern conferences — and a full-scale review conference that assembled for the first time in Vienna last week — are all offspring of the Final Act.

Yet, particularly after Stockholm, the United States is determined that the human rights aspects of the Helsinki document be given vigorous emphasis, not just in paper commitments but in deeds. At Vienna, an American push on human rights will seek to counter the Soviet interpretation of Helsinki as a document about security.

The detention in Moscow of the American journalist Nicholas S. Daniloff, moreover, has injected actuality into a British proposal for a Final Act follow-up conference on the news media.

Despite the Daniloff case, a sense that Washington and Moscow are groping toward a second summit meeting is a political boon for Mr. Kohl, who faces elections in January, and Mrs. Thatcher, who may call one later next year. And, if the shimmering outlines of a superpower accord on medium-range missiles become firmer, the German and British leaders are poised to argue that NATO steadfastness and sticking with Mr. Reagan have paid off in terms of Soviet concessions.

A sharp reduction in American Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe would be a cause for elation and a boon in electoral politics for Mr. Reagan's conservative friends, undercutting their leftist political opponents who led the campaign against the missile deployment in 1983.

But there is some anxiety at the West German Defense Ministry, where experts are profoundly concerned that an accord limiting the Soviet and American sides to 100 medium-range warheads each would leave NATO's central front vulnerable to Soviet short-range systems recently deployed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. And France and Britain are not completely reassured by a reported Soviet willingness to leave their national deterrent forces out of an interim accord; the suggestion is that they would eventually have to be counted in a broader agreement.

In France, which originally proposed the Stockholm conference, the predominant sense of triumph was, ironically, offset by a belief that perhaps too much progress was being made. "The French don't like arms control in Europe," noted Pierre Hassner, a leading French academic authority on military strategy. "They're afraid it might lead to the denuclearization of Europe." He cited a French saying that caught some of the European ambivalence in the air: "La mariée est trop belle." The bride is too beautiful.

Jaruzelski Hopes Prisoner Release Is a Lead Washington Will Follow

Poland Seeks Easing of Economic Strictures

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

THE Polish diplomatic and political mazaruka is becoming lively again. Following the release of political prisoners two weeks ago, the Government, the Party, the Church and some elements in the opposition are all whirling separately about the floor, apparently considering how far they should go in coordinating their movements.

It is quite clear that General Wojciech Jaruzelski's primary interest in beginning the dance by freeing the political prisoners was to stimulate movement on the internal impasse that has divided state and society. But there is also a foreign policy dimension to the move, and though few Polish officials will say so for the record, what they are awaiting is some United States gesture of appreciation and eventually a resumption of most-favored-nation trading status.

But the state of Polish-American relations is complicated by pride, inertia and a succession of conflicting basic assumptions. For instance, the Government's position, at least its public position, holds that the economic

restrictions adopted by the United States after the imposition of martial law are an arrogant and unwarranted interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Essentially, the Government argument is that the detention of more than 10,000 union members or the outlawing of a free trade union or the imprisonment of people for their beliefs were actions of sovereignty. On the other hand, Warsaw contends, the responses of the United States, such as ending Poland's status as a most favored nation, removing credit guarantees and banning high level contacts, were not legitimate sovereign acts but unilateral abrogations of agreements.

At times over the last five years, Polish officials have even suggested that the United States might be liable for reparations for the losses Poland says it has suffered as a result of the restrictions. At other times the issue has been discussed with an almost quixotic disregard for any difference between nations that are haves and those that are have-nots. A few days after the last of Poland's political prisoners were released, General Jaruzelski expressed his indignation that some foreign commentators regarded the decision as a step to gain Western help in dealing with a beleaguered economy. "This is sheer nonsense," said the general. "Poland

trades in goods, and not in people. It is high time that some capitalist states, especially the United States, relinquished bizarre speculation." But then the general urged the United States to drop the remaining sanctions imposed nearly five years ago, in what he described as Washington's own self interest, to insure that Poland could one day repay \$32 billion in Western debt.

In fact, the United States has gradually withdrawn many of the restrictions. Last year, it stopped blocking Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund. Fishing quotas in American territorial waters were again reassigned, and agreement was reached on resuming flights between the two countries.

The Major Impediments

But there has been no movement on the major impediments to normalized relations, the restoration of favored trading status and new guaranteed credits.

In the view of several Polish diplomats, these restrictions not only keep Poland from receiving investments from the United States but also put pressure on West European governments not to provide much-needed credits. Without government guarantees, private banks are also reluctant to authorize new loans.

For all these reasons, Polish officials view a change in American attitudes as highly desirable. However, there remains a good deal of doubt as to which side should make what gestures to break the impasse.

So far, Washington has expressed somewhat routine satisfaction at the prisoner release. Poland may not be as burning an issue as the Daniloff case and the prospect of another summit meeting. Still, Polish officials think, Washington might consider it a positive gesture if Warsaw were to soften its position on an exchange of ambassadors. In 1983, the Poles, indignant at the restrictions imposed by the United States, refused to accept John Scanlon as Ambassador. Since then each Government has been represented in the other's capital by a chargé d'affaires. Washington wants to upgrade the delegations, but Warsaw has insisted that this could come only after a broader improvement in relations.

Another hope here was that the United States might signal its interest in better relations through a casual, low-profile meeting at the United Nations between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Marian Orzechowski, the Polish Foreign Minister. The State Department said no such meeting was planned. Indeed, there have been no high-level contacts between the two Governments since martial law was imposed in 1981. But by week's end Mr. Shultz had ordered a meeting of his top aides to review Polish-American relations, and a high-ranking State Department official said the Reagan Administration was "actively examining" whether to lift the sanctions.

For South African Mine Victims, Separate Memorials and Unshared Prayers

Amid Debate On Sanctions, A Disaster Is Divisive

By ALAN COWELL

ELSEWHERE, a mining accident might unite a nation in grief. Here, the impact of great loss seems only to deepen division and hatred. The death of 172 blacks and 5 whites Sept. 16 in the worst mining disaster in the century since gold was discovered in South Africa was transformed last week into one more sad depiction of a polarized land. At a memorial service 70 miles east of Johannesburg, some blacks characterized the causes of the catastrophe as white greed for wealth and power; no whites attended the memorial service organized by a black labor union in a segregated township. Earlier, militant black mine workers, saying they would not pray alongside whites, disrupted a service organized by the mine owners.

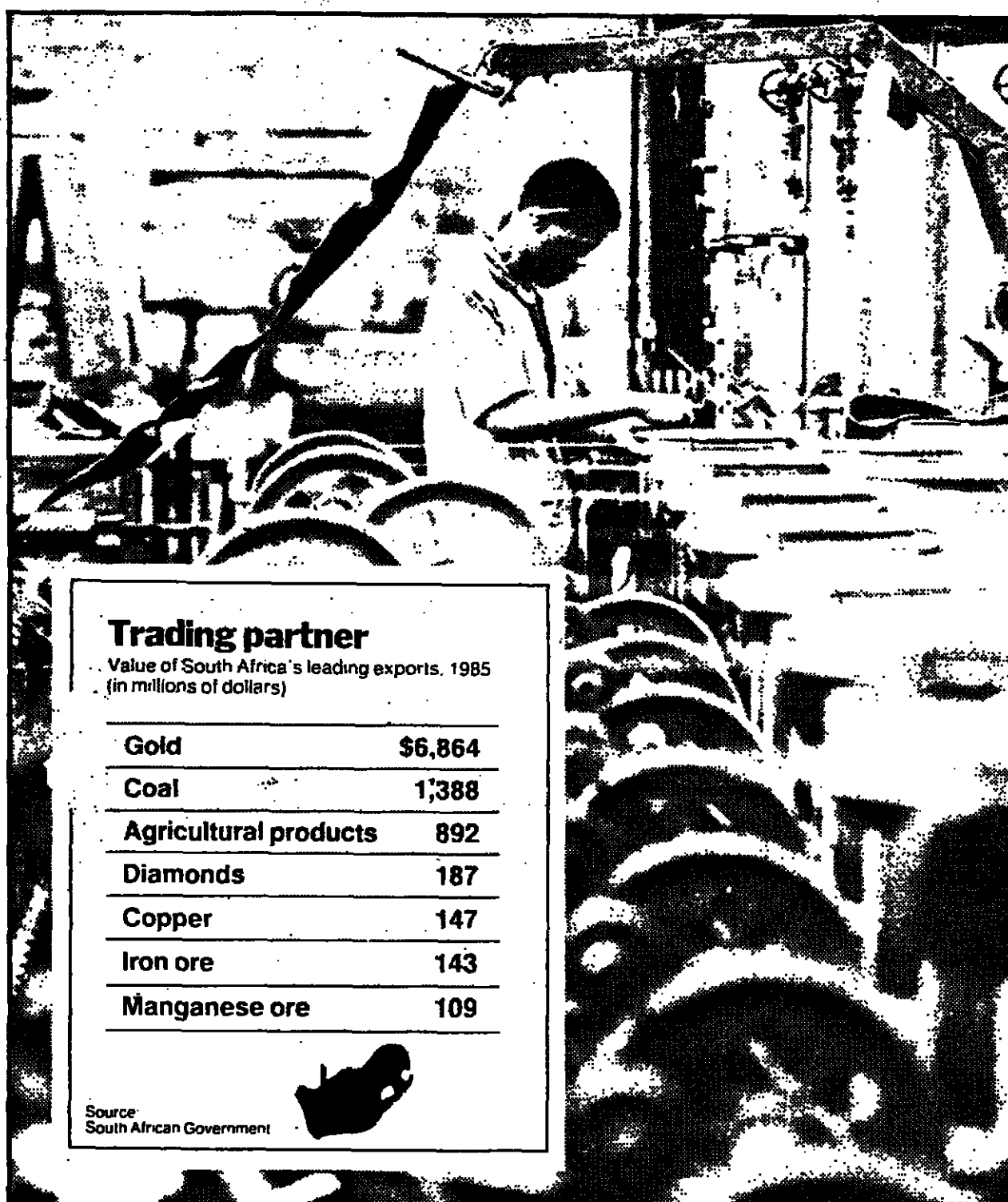
And even in the moment of tragedy, an issue arose that has seized and divided many in the land — sanctions.

South African press restrictions prohibit journalists from reporting unauthorized information on actions of the security forces, statements deemed to be subversive and information that could be construed as endangering public safety.

Sanctions were needed, the activist Winnie Mandela said at the union's memorial service, to unseat a white Government she described as "immoral, uncivilized and un-Christian." Her perception was not universally shared. A white opposition legislator, Helen Suzman, said sanctions would not work and would only prompt the authorities to withdraw into a siege economy.

Just as the disaster at Kinross mine highlighted division rather than a quest for national healing, so did the rising clamor for punitive trade measures illuminate the contradictory perceptions of a nation that seems to be edging ever closer to war against itself. If there are poles in the sanctions debate — in a land where it is unlawful to advocate punitive economic measures — then they lie in contradictory assessments of the mentality of the 2.8 million Afrikaners who, through the National Party, have dominated the country since 1948. One argument centers on the belief that if white economic interests are threatened, white political leaders will heed the warning and change their policies to suit those outside the country pushing them toward reform.

"This is not necessarily the case," said Duncan Innes, an anti-Government analyst. "On the contrary, over the short to medium term at least, we are likely to see the opposite response," he wrote in a recent article. "Racial attitudes are deeply ingrained in the consciousness of many white South Africans, as indeed in white national chauvinism. These reactionary attitudes and values provide the Government with plenty of oppor-



Assembly line worker at Goodyear plant in Uitenhage, South Africa.

Trading partner

Value of South Africa's leading exports, 1985 (in millions of dollars)

Gold	\$6,864
Coal	1,388
Agricultural products	892
Diamonds	187
Copper	147
Iron ore	143
Manganese ore	109

Source: South African Government

tunity to rally support for its go-it-alone policy — the latest version of the laager."

That is the message that emanates from the Government itself. "We do not desire sanctions," President P. W. Botha said last month. "But if we have to suffer sanctions for the sake of maintaining freedom, justice and order, we will survive them. Not only will we survive them, we will emerge stronger on the other side." Yesterday, after President Reagan had vetoed the sanctions bill approved by Congress, Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha said further comment would "not at this stage be in the interests of the country."

The debate crosses racial lines, breeds both acrimony and contradiction, and illuminates the conflicting interests of the many factions. Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, for instance, has advocated sanctions primarily as a manner of jolting the authorities into racial change without bloodshed. Yet his support for punitive measures — articulated often abroad, at gatherings over which the authorities have no control — seems to induce an almost irrational bitterness among some whites here.

"Archbishop Desmond Tutu, please take a bow," Business Day, a newspaper normally opposed to the Government, said in an editorial last week. "Sanctions are beginning to take effect, just as all informed and intelligent people expected them to do." The impact, the newspaper said, reflecting the hostility of some whites toward the Archbishop, was that blacks were losing jobs, reform was being ignored and the exit doors from South Africa's crisis seemed as closed as ever.

The nation's turmoil, moreover, seems to defy analysis by stereotype. Middle-class, urbanized and wealthy blacks, an outsider might assume, would oppose sanctions, fearing that they would damage the economy. That argument might seem borne out by the opposition to punitive economic measures expressed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, a relatively moderate black politician who claims the support of the nation's six million Zulus. He has sought a middle road between the conflicting imperatives of an Afrikaner minority and an African majority. Chief Buthelezi opposes sanctions on the grounds that blacks, living frail lives without the buffers built around white securities, would suffer most.

Yet Sam Molsuanyane, possibly the most prominent of South Africa's black businessmen and thus a representative of an emergent middle class, favors sanctions. "The argument that black workers would suffer most from sanctions is not valid," he said. "Black township businesses are already under severe pressure because of the deteriorating political situation."

The thrust of the argument thus seemed to be that prosperity would not come without peace, and peace could not come in a land divided by the conflict between apartheid and its foes.



The black activist Winnie Mandela greeting miners last week at a rally to mourn 177 men killed in gold mine disaster.

Army Balks at Punishing Some Junior Officers

Argentina Agonizes Over 'Dirty War' Trials

By SHIRLEY CHRISTIAN

THE agony that was called the "dirty war" intruded again into the Argentine conscience last week. In a wood-paneled courtroom, six civilian judges began the trial of Ramón Camps, a retired Army general and former Buenos Aires metropolitan police chief, and six others.

They are formally accused in dozens of cases involving homicide, illegal detention and torture during the 1970's; human rights activists contend that they are guilty in many others.

General Camps was named police chief after the military took power in 1976, and he gained fame as being openly identified with repression. Jacobo Timerman, the former newspaper publisher, identified General Camps as his interrogator in the book "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number."

In the trial that began last week, a former Camps subordinate is accused of responsibility for the 1976 disappearance of a group of high school boys in the nearby city of La Plata. Their story is related in a new Argentine movie, "The Night of the Pencils," and the lone survivor among them is to testify this week.

After he retired, but before military rule ended in 1983, General Camps acknowledged the tactics he and others had used to combat subversion. In interviews, he spoke of secret trials and said people listed by human rights groups as missing were dead.

After the 1983 elections, President Raúl Alfonsín ordered his trial on charges of having "directly participated in the kidnappings and deaths of thousands of people." However, his accusers will not have the chance to face him in court. He is in a military hospital, described as ill with cancer, and has been excused from attending

the proceedings until the final summations and verdict.

This trial, and the earlier sentencing of five generals and admirals who were members of ruling juntas, have raised tensions between the military and the Government. The strain has been exacerbated by the first tentative efforts to bring lower-ranking officers to trial.

One of them is Lieut. Col. Carlos Pla, who, as a captain, was a provincial deputy police chief in 1976. He was recently accused of kidnapping and murdering 21-year-old Graciela Fiochetti.

When Colonel Pla, who holds a headquarters desk job in Buenos Aires, was ordered to appear in court last week, the ripples came to the attention of the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Héctor Ríos Erenú, and Defense Minister Horacio Jaurena. Amid rumors that the Army did not intend to produce Colonel Pla, the court ruled that a witness had provided false testimony and reduced the charges.

In another episode, Gen. Jorge Gorlier, commander of the Second Army Corps in Rosario, retired this month, saying he would not accede to the trial or the jailing of officers under his command "for their activities against terrorist criminals."

Army officers insist that the trial of junior officers would violate the so-called "due obedience" principle set forth by the Government in April. Under it, the armed forces prosecutor was instructed to differentiate among those who gave orders, those who merely obeyed and those who exceeded orders.

Many Argentines in and out of

government concede the need to close the book on the dirty war, to heal the society and recognize shared guilt. The armed forces initially had widespread support from a public fed up with urban guerrilla terrorism.

This does not resolve the desire for justice for the families of 9,000 Argentines who disappeared — far more, it is believed, than the number of people actually linked to terrorism — and thousands of others detained and tortured.

Only five men, all former chiefs of the army, navy or air force and including former Presidents Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, have been convicted of human rights violations. They were sentenced to terms of four and a half years to life.

Pending resolution of appeals to the supreme court, the former commanders are living in the officers' quarters of a military prison in Magdalena, 75 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, where they are free to receive visitors, exercise and practice sports in a vast, park-like compound.

General Ríos Erenú, an Alfonsín appointee who is considered clean on human rights, said this month that it might eventually become necessary to find a "political solution" to the human rights question, but that justice should be allowed to pronounce itself first.

This is taken to imply a future pardon, at least for officers at lower levels. "I do not believe in closing the book on the dirty war by decree," he said, "but we must look for solutions if society so demands it."



Gen. Ramón Camps

Mulroney's Demurrers

A Friendship With Reagan Draws Close To Discomfort

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

RECENT political cartoon depicted President Reagan teaching an infant Brian Mulroney to walk by holding his hands and chanting, "Onesey...twosies...threesies..." The cartoon, in The Globe and Mail of Toronto, lampooned a Vancouver speech in which Prime Minister Mulroney had promised significant legislation on narcotics, child abuse and tax reform by the end of his Progressive Conservative Government's term. His critics promptly accused Mr. Mulroney of parroting President Reagan.

The criticism may be repeated this week when Mr. Mulroney mentions some of these concerns in his policy speech at the opening of Parliament. No Canadian government can afford bad relations with the United States, given their interdependence as neighbors. But any Prime Minister lays himself open to charges of sycophancy when he agrees too often with a President. Mr. Mulroney is more vulnerable than predecessors such as Pierre E. Trudeau because he began by making close relations with Washington a cornerstone of foreign policy.

Now, halfway through his four-year term, Mr. Mulroney has had mixed results in winning reciprocity. He squeezed from Mr. Reagan in March assurances of a cleanup of acid rain, but they have yet to reduce the airborne pollutants crossing the border. And talks in Washington last week on freer bilateral trade suggested that differences in that area, too, will not be quickly resolved.

Mr. Mulroney has denied being overly cozy with the Americans. "We are not a stalking horse for anybody but ourselves," he said in an interview last spring. "We just represent Canadians, that's all." In fact, he has staked out some positions that diverge sharply from Mr. Reagan's. He declined, for example, to join the President's Strategic Defense Initiative, although he allowed Canadian companies to compete for lucrative contracts.

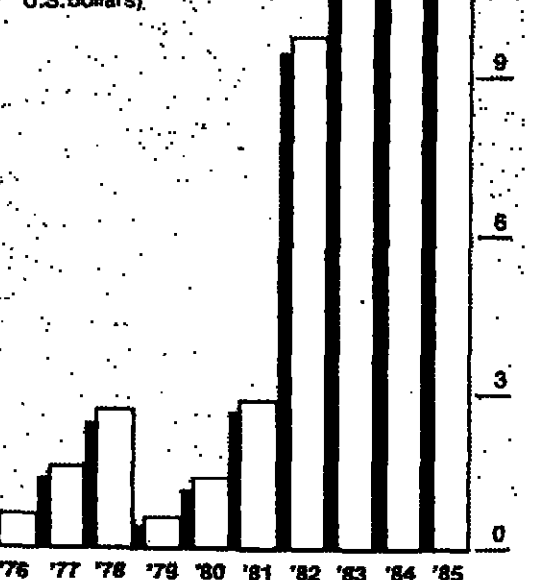
In July, he followed Australia's Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, in protesting a Washington plan to sell subsidized wheat to China and the Soviet Union, complaining that the sales would undercut Canadian farmers. And a fortnight ago in Vancouver, Mr. Mulroney implicitly criticized Mr. Reagan's support for the anti-Government guerrillas in Nicaragua. "We do not approve of third-party intervention anywhere in Central America, whoever the third party may be, and regardless of its legitimate interests in the area," Mr. Mulroney said, restating longstanding Canadian policy.

He has also been pessimistic about the prospects of negotiations on freer trade that he is pressing with the United States. "If you were a betting man right now, you'd have to say there's going to be no deal — the Americans are going to shoot it down," Mr. Mulroney told a student audience in Brandon, Manitoba, a few days later. In fact, the debate over free trade has been generally confined to Canada, with Ontario and Quebec expressing fears that it will eliminate Canadian jobs while resource-rich provinces such as British Columbia and Nova Scotia hope that it will expand markets in the United States. Americans seem bored by the issue.

Mr. Mulroney knows the days when Canada could

Neighboring trade

Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the United States (in billions of U.S. dollars)



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce; Statistics Canada

have a \$15 billion annual trade surplus with the United States, as it did last year, may be over, in view of American unhappiness with huge trade deficits. Ottawa's statistics for the first seven months of 1986 showed Canada's bilateral surplus at \$6.3 billion, down more than \$2.1 billion from the same period of 1985. He has attributed "a pretty poisoned political atmosphere" regarding free trade to the anxieties of United States politicians in an election year. "When you want to get re-elected, sometimes you say silly things, and they're saying them down there right now," Mr. Mulroney said in Brandon.

He drew domestic criticism when his Minister of International Trade, Pat Carney, asked the Reagan Administration to postpone a decision expected next month, which could impose countervailing duties as high as 27 percent on softwood imports from Western Canada. By requesting the delay, his political opponents contended, Mr. Mulroney's Government was conceding defeat.

The Prime Minister has been traveling around Canada sounding as if he were campaigning for the next elections, which are not expected before 1988. He could hardly have missed a poll of 1,673 Canadians in June, which showed 52 percent did not trust him to protect them in the trade negotiations. He promised in Manitoba that Canadians would be given their say before an agreement is reached. More than ever, it is in Mr. Mulroney's interest to show that he is not in Mr. Reagan's pocket, even as he continues to espouse the virtues of closeness between neighbors. This means diverging publicly on selected issues like Central America without alienating Washington from more abiding cooperation.

The Nation

U.S. Civil Rights Commission Votes To Slash Its Staff

The United States Civil Rights Commission, which as recently as three years ago looked to Congress for protection after President Reagan dismissed members who had criticized his policies, expects no such rescue now.

Anticipating passage this week of a measure that at best would cut its budget from \$11.6 million this year to \$6 million next year and at worst require that it shut its doors by Dec. 31, the commissioners voted 5 to 3 last week to reduce the panel's staff by more than three-fourths and close seven of its 10 regional offices.

Civil rights leaders characterized the retrenchment plan as a political gimmick designed to win Congressional sympathy, and some commission members questioned the need to act before Congress did. As Murray Friedman, the agency's vice chairman, put it, "If the House version passes, there won't be any need for a reorganization, since there won't be a commission." The measure that

governments of which the union's leadership disapproved, occasionally to the discomfort of the Administration in Washington. Last week, the tactic produced considerable discomfort for the union.

A Federal district judge in Massachusetts ordered the longshoremen to pay \$8,055,490 to Allied Plywood Corporation, an importing company, for losses incurred when the union refused to service ships carrying Russian-made goods in a 17-month-long protest against the movement of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

Companies contending that they had suffered losses as a result of the boycott were given the right to sue by a unanimous Supreme Court in 1982. The Court ruled that in making their political statement the longshoremen were also engaging in the unfair labor practice known as a secondary boycott.

In the case that established the principle, Allied maintained that it had become an innocent victim when the union refused to supply workers to unload its goods. The union argued that it should be exempted from the secondary boycott prohibition because its goal — economic damage to the Soviet Union — was not related to a labor dispute.

Allied, described by an attorney as the exclusive North American distributor of Baltic birch, which is found only in the Soviet Union, asserted that its annual sales had dropped from \$19.7 million to \$8.8 million. The union, which says it is planning to appeal Judge Walter Jay Skinner's decision, contended that the importer's losses would have been lower if it had substituted non-Russian wood or chosen alternative shipping routes.



The New York Times Dan Miller
Murray Friedman

22 at Airline Indicted by U.S.

What with the year's labor disputes and its near bankruptcy, Eastern Airlines is one of those carriers that does not need more trouble. And last week it took the position that it had rid itself of some.

After 22 of its cargo and baggage handlers at Miami International Airport were indicted by a Federal grand jury on cocaine-smuggling charges, an Eastern official who asked that his name not be used said it was the airline's belief that the smuggling ring existed in 1982, when Eastern took over several South American routes from Braniff Airlines. "We were pretty naïve back then about the global movement of drugs," he said. "Finally, we knew we had a cancer in our guts, and we asked the Feds to help remove it."

According to Federal officials, ground crews working carefully plotted shifts kept cocaine shipments in the cargo holds of Eastern flights arriving from Colombia until Customs inspectors cleared the flights to continue on to domestic destinations. Then the crews unloaded the bags. Over three years, as much as 300 pounds a week was brought into Miami this way, the officials said.

Los Angeles Bias Suit Dismissed

It took six months of wrangling and conflict, but the Los Angeles City Council finally devised a redistricting plan that led a Federal judge to dismiss last week a Reagan Administration suit charging that the city had intentionally diluted the voting power of its Hispanic residents.

The new plan will increase the representation on the council of the city's Hispanic community, which by 1980 had swelled to include more than one out of every four Los Angeles citizens. Until last year, the council had not had an Hispanic member since 1962.

Observers attributed the low representation to the large percentage of Hispanic citizens who are illegal immigrants, to the fact that the Hispanic community has only recently become politically active and to what the Justice Department suit called "a history of official discrimination" by the city's political establishment. The council began remapping on its own after the suit was lodged, and approved three plans.

Mayor Tom Bradley, a Democrat who is one of two black officials in the country running for Governor this year, vetoed two of them.

Caroline Rand Herron

I.L.A. Ordered To Pay for Boycott

For years, the International Longshoremen's Association used the boycott as a weapon against foreign

Verbatim: Holding the Line

"In contrast to the situation 18 months ago, and assuming growing markets are open to us, my sense is that we are for now reasonably close to an appropriate adjustment. I'm not sure a further adjustment is necessary."

Paul A. Volcker

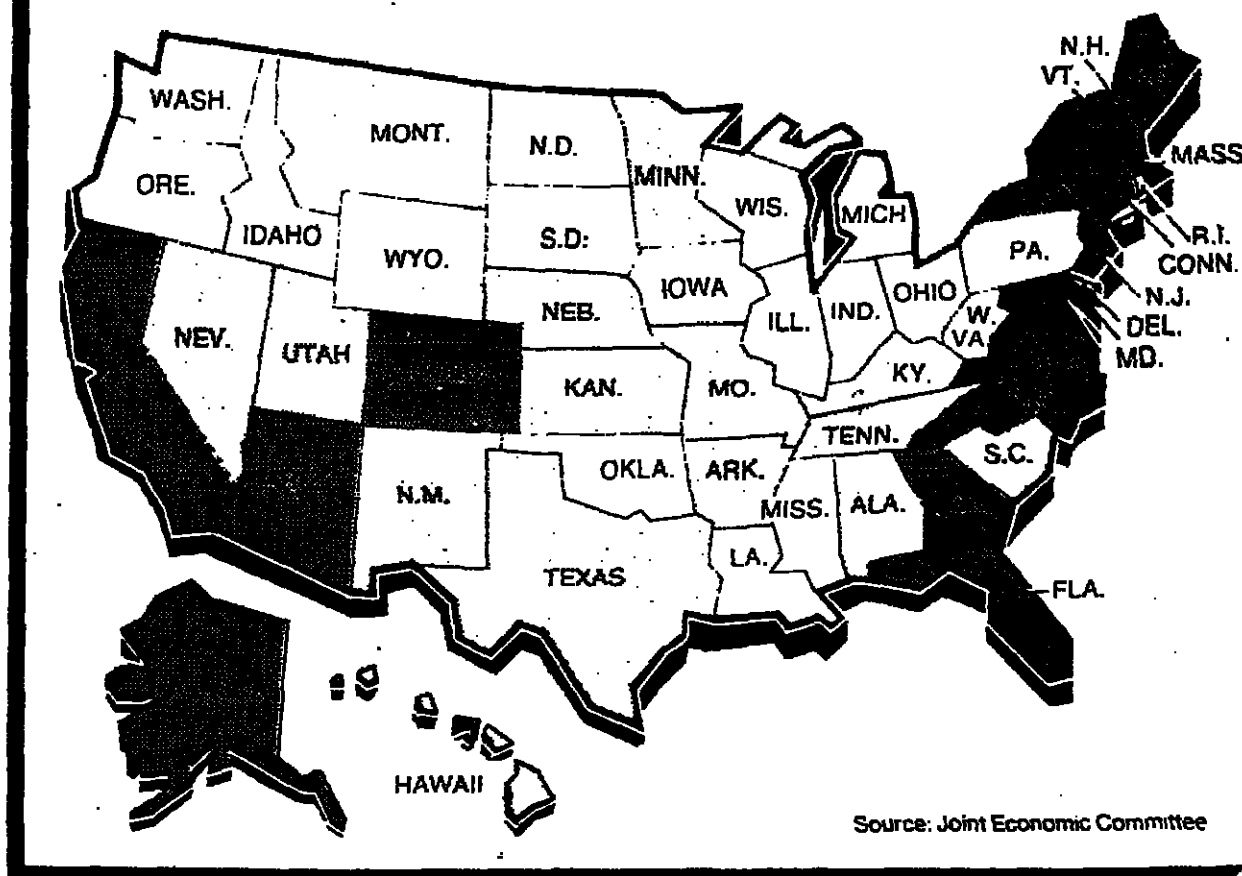
chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, telling Congress that in his opinion the value of the dollar has dropped enough.

Races in Ailing States May Hinge on Whom the Farmers Blame

The haves and have-nots

Annual rate of growth for income from wages and unincorporated businesses, 1981 to 1985

■ 3.2 to 6.4% □ 1.5 to 3.0% □ Less than 1.5%



Source: Joint Economic Committee

Deeres — they're all hurting."

Some Republicans call the report a political ploy. In defining the "bi-coastal" region, they note, the Democrats mysteriously excluded Pennsylvania, where steel is devastated, and Oregon and Washington, where lumber is ailing. In classifying these states as part of the nation's midsection, the Republicans say, the Democrats were more conscious of important Senate races than of geographic and economic distinctions.

Kenneth Brown, director of the Joint Economic Committee's Republican staff, says residents of the central states should not be angry about lagging growth because, in his view, it is a natural phenomenon. For years, he said, people in the central region did better than those in other regions. "Over the past 50, 60 years what we've seen in the regional economies is a convergence in living standards and in income per capita," Mr. Brown explained. "It's a natural economic result of our country's better communications, better transportation."

Whatever the case, the region got some good news recently in an economic forecast by James Annable, chief economist for the First National Bank of Chicago, the largest bank between the coasts. Mr. Annable predicted that in 1987 the Great Lakes states would grow faster than the nation for the first time in years.

Mr. Annable said that just as the strong dollar and soaring oil prices hurt states like Illinois, Ohio and Michigan more than other areas, the weaker dollar and lower oil prices should help those states disproportionately. Still, Mr. Annable was not

optimistic for the farmer. "The more dependent that a state is on farming, the weaker its economy is going to do relative to the nation," he said.

Mr. Annable's analysis is supported by the recent experience of some industrial states, such as Michigan, where a 1.9 percentage point drop in unemployment last month, to 8.2 percent, signaled that the state economy is beginning to adjust to the loss of old assembly-line jobs with more employment in sales and services as well as in new, high-technology industries. In California, meanwhile, according to a new study of economic trends, foreign competition is beginning to hurt badly.

Nevertheless, Mr. Annable's generally rosy forecast for the Middle West raised eyebrows among more pessimistic economists, who see little spark in the heartland's economy. They note that Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana are mired in an oil slump, the Farm Belt continues to have a hard time, and the Rust Belt states are trying to get out of first gear.

"We're still dragging in most of the traditionally important industries: farm equipment, construction equipment, railroad equipment, heavy electrical machinery — none of these show signs of reviving from their very depressed states," said George Cloos, an economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

"And that's not to mention the farm sector, which is still very depressed," Mr. Cloos added.

Mr. Nowka, the Nebraska farmer, says that even though many farmers are fed up, they still like President Reagan. For that reason, he said more of them than many people think will vote Republican, his prediction of a higher than usual Democratic farm vote notwithstanding.

Vying for Political Hay In a Depressed Heartland

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

MILTON NOWKA, a corn and soybean farmer in Trumbull, Neb., has taken a beating in the last four years, but he is not sure where to place the blame. On the one hand, the strong dollar during the Reagan years helped devastate grain exports and prices. But high inflation during the Carter years led to high interest rates, which still plague Mr. Nowka as he seeks to repay his farm debts.

"A lot of farmers are hollering about farm policy," Mr. Nowka said. "There probably will be a lot more farmers than usual who vote Democratic because of the farm situation."

With its agricultural failures and shuttered factories, the ailing economy of the Middle West is an issue in many House, Senate and gubernatorial races. Last week, President Reagan turned from his campaign for continued Republican control of the Senate to stump for the party's candidates for governor in Nebraska and Michigan.

As he traveled to Omaha for Kay Orr, the State Treasurer, and to Detroit for William Lucas, the Wayne County Executive who is seeking to be-

come the first black elected Governor, Mr. Reagan hailed the Republican Party as one of progress and opportunity. That is not the message of the region's Democrats. They argue that during the Reagan Administration, the central states have languished while the two coasts have boomed. As ammunition, they cite a report entitled "The Bi-Coastal Economy," issued in July by the Democratic staff of the bipartisan Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

According to the report, California and the East Coast grew at a robust rate of 4 percent a year from President Reagan's Inauguration Day through 1985. All the other states — that is, the nation's heartland — grew at a paltry 1.4 percent a year. During the same period, the report says, 58 percent of the nation's job growth has been in 17 states — the East Coast and California. Just 42 percent has been in the central states.

"We don't know for sure all the reasons for this imbalance, but we think it's directly related to the trade situation and the huge trade deficit," said Scott Lilly, staff director of the Joint Economic Committee. "A lot of these states are manufacturing states, and the machine tool industry, the capital goods industry, the Caterpillar Tractors, International Harvesters, John

Rural Power Agency Faces Its First Hard Times

An Electrifying Bill, Suddenly Overdue

By MATTHEW L. WALD

BOSTON — BY almost any standard, the lending record of the Rural Electrification Administration has been one a banker would envy. At the end of the last fiscal year, the Federal agency reported that in the previous half century it had collected more than \$12.5 billion in principal and interest on loans made to the co-ops that provide electricity for about 20 million people in the nation's hinterlands. During that period, it lost only \$44,478.

But this month, as another fiscal year draws to a close, the agency faces difficult times. If the R.E.A. is to maintain its near-perfect record, it will be because of unusual negotiations with some overextended borrowers. Recently, four co-ops with loans totaling almost \$2.1 billion have been in default. One borrower has gone bankrupt, and others threaten to follow. Officials of the agency acknowledge that they are closely watching some other borrowers as well; altogether, \$38 billion in loans is outstanding.

The Rural Electrification Administration, which began as a Depression-era effort to bring electricity and telephone service to remote areas, is in much the same position as commercial banks coping with third world borrowers. Agency officials are reluctant to push defaulters into bankruptcy, a step that would almost certainly force them to write off part of the money owed them.

At the smallest defaulting co-op, in Vermont, the chairman of the board, Robert Northrop, said he believed that the agency, knowing the co-op cannot afford to repay the \$66 million it owes, was simply looking for a solution that would not appear to be "a giveaway."

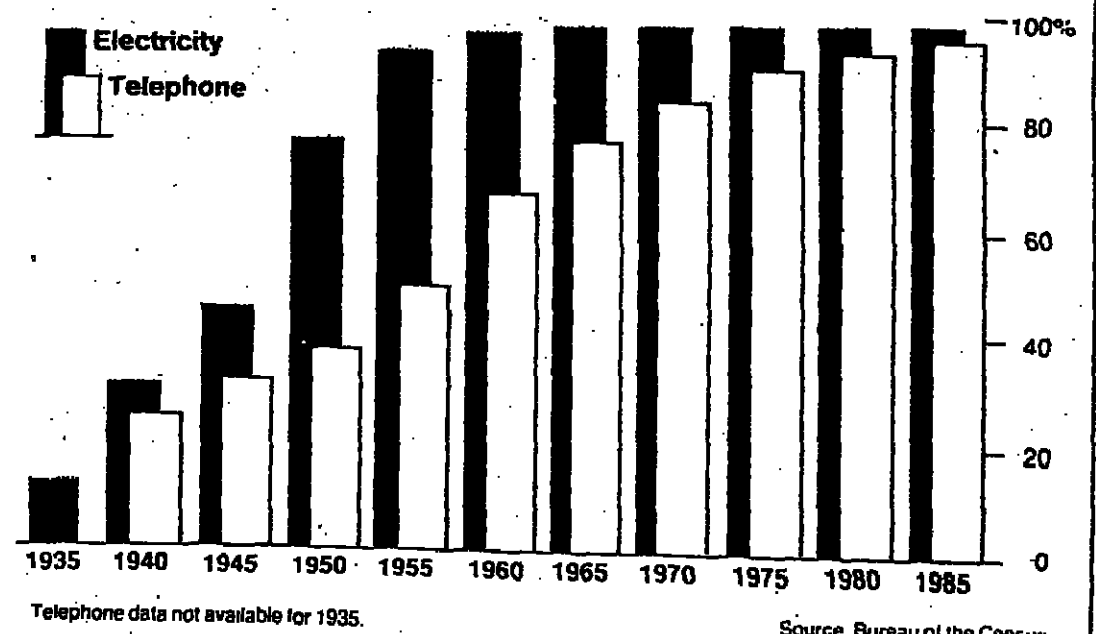
It is important for officials of the electrification administration, a division of the Department of Agriculture, to avoid the impression that its lending program is giving money away. The Reagan Administration, which has favored phasing out the loans, has proposed charging borrowers 1 1/4 of a percentage points over the Government's own cost of borrowing, which changes as the economy does. In this fiscal year, the agency guaranteed loans of \$1.1 billion at only one-eighth of a point more than the Government's cost of money, and lent an additional \$620 million at 5 percent, said Donald L. Olsen, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the program. About \$1 million or \$2 million was lent at 2 percent, he said.

These generous terms are offered to organizations that would have difficulty borrowing from commercial banks at any price, said Harold V. Hunter, the agency's administrator.

The Vermont co-op, which serves only 10,500 customers, has run up debts of \$100 million to acquire an electrical capacity of 43 megawatts,

Wiring rural America

Percent of farms with electricity and telephone service



Telephone data not available for 1935.

Source: Bureau of the Census

nearly one-fourth more than it needs for peak days. Much of the debt, \$66 million of which is owed to the R.E.A., went into the Seabrook nuclear plant, the operation of which is still uncertain after more than a decade of construction.

The Vermont co-op had hoped to raise money by selling surplus power to other utilities. But electricity prices have fallen below the co-op's cost of producing power. In their own defense, co-op officials say Federal lenders urged them to participate in nuclear power, which before the accident at Three Mile Island was being heralded as the wave of the future.

Another Nuclear Investment

The bankrupt Wabash Valley Power Association, in northern Indiana, also used Federal money to invest in nuclear energy, signing up as a partner in the Public Service Company of Indiana's Marble Hill nuclear plant. The co-op invested almost \$500 million in the project, which because of cost overruns was canceled at the beginning of 1984.

This year, as a declining farm economy idled irrigation pumps and other equipment, the Sunflower Electric Cooperative of Hays, Kan., defaulted on a \$352 million loan after completing a 296-megawatt plant. Another co-op, Big Rivers

Electric, of Henderson, Ky., has defaulted on \$1.1 billion of Federal debt after spending \$760 million on a coal plant that produces uneeded power. Agreements are near on plans to restructure the debts of Sunflower and Big Rivers.

Several co-ops that participated in an unsuccessful nuclear project with the Washington Public Power Supply System might be thrown into default if the courts find them liable for a share of the system's \$2.25 billion bond default.

Altogether, eight or nine co-ops have financial problems, said Robert Nelson, director of public and association affairs for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He said there are about 35 cooperatives with substantial assets such as generating plants and about 935 that simply buy power wholesale and distribute it.

With rural electrification virtually complete, some critics believe the Federal agency's job is done. But Mr. Nelson points out that the co-ops have an average of five customers for each mile of powerline, fewer than one-tenth the number for municipal systems and about one-seventh the number for investor-owned utilities. Without Federal help, he said, "these systems would not have been able to serve the consumers in these sparsely settled areas, and there isn't anyone else who'd want to."

The Yanks Muscle In On The City

By FRED R. BLEAKLEY

WHEN Robert Maxwell, the British newspaper baron and stock wheeler-dealer, unloaded a huge portfolio 10 days ago, he did not take the usual route of asking British brokers to peddle the stocks bit by bit. Instead, he invited three foreign investment houses to bid on the whole package, finally selling it to Goldman, Sachs International, the London arm of the American investment house, for nearly \$300 million.

London's cozy world of stockbrokers and floor traders had never seen such risk-taking. It was the largest single stock purchase in British history and Goldman, Sachs rushed to resell the shares before their prices could fall. There was awe that Goldman, Sachs would risk millions in losses for a profit that at best would be a thin one. "It was a successful transaction," was all that Robert M. Conway, Goldman's managing director, would say of the deal.

Goldman, Sachs isn't the only American high roller these days in The City, London's mile-square version of New York's Wall Street district. Last week, the financial community was buzzing with reports that Merrill Lynch, buying gilts, had lost between \$18 million and \$37 million when gilt prices suddenly plunged. Gilts are the British Government's equivalent of United States Treasury securities. Merrill declined to comment on the reports, which appeared in British newspapers.

The talk of the financial community, in fact, is about the extraordinary risks that American investment houses are beginning to take as they aggressively try not only to gain a foothold in Britain's securities markets, but to dominate those markets as quickly as possible. The battle is not for big short-term profits. British stock and bond trading is only a fraction of what goes on in New York. And what profits there are must be shared with British firms as well as the European and Japanese houses that are also battling to be big players here—now that deregulation has arrived.

The American goal, instead, is to eventually gain big chunks of new business as London's still-tiny domestic securities markets finally expand and The City takes its seat as one of the three major trading centers in the emerging worldwide financial marketplace. "This is a test of who will be the players in the year 2000," says John M. Hennessy, chairman of the Credit Suisse-First Boston Corporation.

To be sure, London is already a major center even without the deregulation that is now opening up Britain's still tiny securities markets. At roughly \$90 billion a day, foreign currency trading here is nearly twice that of either Tokyo or New York. Dozens of international financial instruments trade in London's secondary markets, along with a bevy of commodities. And The City is the center of Eurobond trading, in which companies or governments float bond issues abroad—a practice that has mushroomed to \$200 billion a year from \$30 billion five years ago.

But London's stock, bond and gilt markets had been uninviting to outsiders. Stiff restrictions had discouraged foreign firms from operating here. Now those restrictions are being rapidly phased out, with the most dramatic steps to be taken on Oct. 27—"Big Bang" Day. After that day, an electronic stock market will have come into existence, facilitating off-floor trading. A single firm, foreign or British, will be allowed to both trade stocks and also represent customers, functions now kept separate.



Installing a trading floor at Salomon Brothers' new London headquarters.

The number of firms sanctioned by the Bank of England to trade in Government gilts will have risen to 27—eight of them American—from three British houses. And fixed brokerage commissions will be eliminated, allowing the sort of stiff price competition that Wall Street has known since it ended fixed commissions on May 1, 1975—America's "May Day."

Wall Street has already attracted Japanese, British and German institutions. And the Tokyo Stock Exchange has just opened its doors to

global, American banks and investment houses feel they must open avenues to a new cast of corporations and investors.

"Aiming to be a global player and avoiding London is like deciding you want to be in the U.S. investment banking business, but not in California," says Thomas W. Strauss, a member of the executive committee of Salomon Brothers. "We would absolutely lose worldwide if we were not in London."

But the risks of building up an operation in London are turning out to be enormous. Mr. Strauss concedes that there is probably not yet enough business to support the population of foreign firms moving in here. After all, the stocks of just 200 British companies are actively traded on the London exchange and the British Government has only \$180 billion worth of gilts outstanding, compared with \$1.5 billion in United States Treasuries.

In addition, the peculiarly American transaction in which an investment firm buys or sells millions of dollars worth of a single security for its own account is risky enough on Wall Street—and hair-raising when transplanted to London's still low-volume marketplace. Already, London stockbrokers have come up with a nickname, "bought deal," for the sort of heady risk-taking that Goldman, Sachs undertook with the Robert Maxwell trade. "The problem is the appetite of the U.S. houses," said William Turner, a principal with McKinsey & Company, the consulting firm. "They want to add an extra three zeros to their results and might take more risk to get there."

Anticipation of Big Bang Day has touched off a stampede akin to the Oklahoma land rush. Never before has so much capital and such high-powered financial talent been poured into a marketplace in such a short period. A dozen Wall Street firms and American commercial banks bent on getting into the brokerage and investment banking business—and an equal number of foreign firms—are adding hundreds to their London staffs, committing tens of millions of

dollars to securities trading and racing to install the latest electronic gadgetry for links to all parts of the globe. Some, such as Salomon Brothers, boast new fieldhouse-sized trading rooms that resemble NASA's command center at the time of a space launching.

There have been more than \$2 billion worth of acquisitions and consolidations of British firms. Most have been by the British themselves, as they brace for the foreign competition by uniting with each other. "We are certainly not going to step aside and let them have the business," vows Robin T. Fox, vice chairman of Kleinwort Benson, referring mainly to the Americans. Kleinwort Benson is a major British merchant bank that has joined with a British stockbroker and stockjobber to become a full-service firm.

But some American firms are already slicing into the traditional domains of the British merchant bankers and brokers. Goldman, Sachs jumped to fourth in the dollar volume of British mergers and acquisitions that it handled in this year's first half. Security Pacific Hoare Govett, the London stock trading arm of the Security Pacific Bank, and Salomon Brothers, combined to engineer a stock purchase deal similar to the Goldman, Sachs transaction for Robert Maxwell, although about half the size. And Bankers Trust has put together seven large leveraged buyouts of British companies by management, including two of the three largest such deals.

As the competition unfolds, which of the American players will ultimately be beaten back and which will succeed in establishing London as part of a global link may well depend on their patience in sustaining early losses. In gilts, a number of experts believe as many as half of the 27 primary dealers will have thrown in the towel a year from now.

In the meantime, not all of the arriving American firms want to take on too much risk. Morgan Stanley and Drexel Burnham Lambert decided that gilts trading will be a no-win game at first and plan to watch from the sidelines. Morgan Guaranty Trust and Bankers Trust, on the other hand, will be part of the free-for-all in gilts, but will not attempt, at least for now, to build their own stock market teams. "One has to stop and think whether it is necessary to go down all those routes," said Colin J. G. Keer, a managing director who was hired from merchant banker Samuel Montagu to help build a corporate finance presence for Bankers Trust in London. He said Bankers Trust intends to work with British stockbrokers when it needs help in distributing a new stock issue to British investors.

Shearson Lehman Brothers International will also go strongly into gilts, capitalizing its trading unit at more than \$50 million because "major institutional customers around the world are all trying to cut down the list of firms with which they will do business," says Jacques P. Gelardin, Shearson's chairman here. "Those that have limited product don't make the cut," he said. "A Japanese institution may want to deal with the same firm in Deutsche mark government bonds, United States Treasury Securities, Eurodollar bonds and British gilts. If a particular firm is a factor in all those markets it will get the call."

In the equities market, Alfred Vinton, vice chairman of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., says of his bank's decision to hold back: "Even though we have a blueprint to become one of the major houses, we just don't have to be there right now. We don't want to be like Citibank that will try something and stop if it's not working. We don't want to make mistakes."

Citicorp, for its part, prefers not to wait. It paid \$75 million for two British brokerage and research houses: Vickers da Costa, which specializes in research of Far East stocks for British institutions, and Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, whose forte is research on British companies.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Dollar Gets Buffeted By Mixed Signals

The dollar was tugged and pulled by conflicting international signals and statements from American leaders. It had fallen sharply the previous week when Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d had said it would have to come down further. But it rose on a report that European nations, jittery that the dollar was too low against their own currencies, had agreed on a concerted effort to bolster the dollar. The rise accelerated last week when the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, said the dollar has fallen enough, and needs to be stronger to stimulate growth, lower interest rates worldwide and ease the American trade deficit.

The Baker-Volcker dispute over the dollar is nothing new, but the latest round comes when the market, always susceptible as much to suggestions as to actions, is particularly sensitive. The meetings this weekend of the World Bank and I.M.F., along with the Group of 7 industrialized nations, are expected to concentrate on bringing the world economy back into balance. West Germany is refusing to cut its discount rate for stimulative purposes, and if United States officials cannot agree among themselves what would be best for the United States, the other nations are expected to have little incentive to coordinate their own actions.

Interest rates in American markets have shown no clear trend, but the long-term bond market has been hurt by the uncertain domestic outlook. Stocks shed at nearly every signal: After jumping 30.80 points on Monday, the Dow dropped 34.73 points on Thursday, and closed the week at 1,789.69, up 7.04. Meanwhile, the S.E.C. is studying ways of regulating the huge amount of computerized trading that is responsible in part for the wide price swings.

Tax revision is a reality. The House passed the sweeping tax bill by an overwhelming 292 to 136, and the Senate was expected to follow. The bill, one of President Reagan's highest priorities, would radically alter the way most Americans think—and act—about their tax burdens.

Libya sold its stake in Fiat for \$3 billion, apparently because the oil price drop and economic sanctions have drained its reserves. Libya bought 14 percent of the Italian auto maker for \$400 million in 1976, when Fiat was in financial trouble. Now it has turned around, and the Libyan stake has been a sore point with Italians and others concerned with the Libyan role in European terrorism. The Agnelli family, which controls Fiat, will offer much of Libya's stake to banks and institutions.

The New York Mets baseball team will be sold to Nelson Doubleday Jr. and Fred Wilpon, who want to retain control of the National League East Division champions. The sale of the club, which is now owned by Doubleday & Company, was announced a day before the publishing company itself agreed to be sold to Bertelsmann of West Germany for \$475 million. Mr. Doubleday is the president of Doubleday and chairman of the Mets; Mr. Wilpon is the club's president.



Paul A. Volcker

Consumer prices inched up two-tenths of 1 percent in August as inflation stayed extremely modest. Food prices turned up again, but energy prices dropped. Economists expect the low rate to continue through the end of the year. . . . But durable goods orders fell 2.6 percent on a drop in military orders. The continuing weakness in the manufacturing segment is a major factor in the economy's sluggishness.

The duel for Anderson, Clayton heated up again, just when it appeared to be over. Days after Gruss and Bear, Stearns withdrew a hostile \$56-a-share bid in the face of a friendly \$62-a-share bid from Ralston Purina, Quaker Oats offered \$65 a share for Anderson, and seemed prepared to go higher. But Ralston Purina may raise its bid, too. Investors have been busily bidding Anderson stock above \$70 a share.

Allied rejected another bid from Campeau, and said it would restructure to ward off any further bids.

CBS is planning to eliminate as many as 500 staff positions by the end of the year to cut costs and make the company leaner and more profitable. The cutbacks are said to have been planned before the abrupt departure of Thomas H. Wyman as chairman.

National Distillers wants to sell its wine and liquor operations, which include Old Grand-Dad bourbon and Almaden wines, to concentrate on chemicals and energy. Part of that plan is the purchase of Enron's chemicals division for \$575 million.

Honeywell backed away from computers by asking NEC of Japan and Groupe Bull of France to buy a big stake of its business. The sale would allow Honeywell to concentrate on military equipment and control systems and products, leaving computers to those better equipped to compete with I.B.M.

The Soviet Union moved to relax its restrictions on trade, allowing deals to be struck in a number of ministries instead of just through the central Ministry of Trade.

Miscellaneous. USX moved to bolster its stock's value in the wake of takeover speculation.

Wall Street's finest are bringing their risky ways to London's markets.

foreign membership, with Merrill Lynch and Goldman, Sachs the first Americans to take seats there. Now the battleground—and spotlight—is switching to London in the belief that the new freedom from regulation will eventually attract billions upon billions of dollars of fresh investment in the stocks and bonds of British companies and the securities of the British Government.

The prospect has convinced Wall Street that it will have to be as strong in London as in New York, just to hang on to its American customers. An American institutional client, for instance, will expect its broker to be as adept at buying or selling a Government gilt, or the securities of a Cadbury Schweppes or a Guinness in the newly enlivened London market. Similarly, an American corporate client like Ralston Purina will demand that its Wall Street investment bank find investors in London, too, and be familiar with the potential for acquiring a British company whose stock trades on the London exchange. Indeed, as financing and investing go

THE CITY TAKES ON WALL STREET AMBIANCE

LONDON Unlike Wall Street, which suddenly looms up as one takes down the East River Drive, The City, as London's financial district is known, stretches out like a languishing cat behind the giant dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. Its winding streets, bedecked with 19th century buildings sporting flower-laden windowboxes, evoke an old-world style and grace. But the brokers and merchant bankers who people The City no longer don bowler hats and they've quickened their pace. Once at the office, they have far more to do than plan weekends at their English country homes and long luncheons followed by port and cigars. The City, always so cosmopolitan, seems to have taken on a more American air.

Not entirely, of course. But the sights and sounds of a new order are everywhere. From Blackfriars Bridge, construction cranes rise like so many erector sets. A messenger waiting for an elevator grumbles that addresses in The City have changed because of all the new buildings.

Inside the brokers' offices, the talk is of transactions that risk partners' capital replacing long-standing corporate relationships that had guaranteed business before. And over at the pubs, traders wonder when the bubble will burst for the inflated salaries that have lured them from one job to another.

In some respects, the American influence is late in catching up to The City. Certainly it is present in greater London, where American football games can be seen on weekend television and where fast-food restaurants have long flourished. Americans are also stretching the boundaries of the financial district. Several miles away from The City, near the Victoria rail station, where rents are far less, Salomon Brothers is putting the finishing touches on its new international headquarters. Its heart is a two-story trading room more than twice as large as its New York counterpart, once the envy of Wall Street. Ringing the huge space are a series of customer dining rooms that look down

upon the action like the corporate skyboxes at Madison Square Garden or some Texas football stadium.

Citicorp will be adding its own unique touch—ferry service across the Thames River every 15 minutes between the two new buildings it has under construction. And Morgan Stanley and Credit Suisse-First Boston are part of a consortium overseeing a huge construction project in the East End of London on a spit of deserted dockland jutting into the Thames river known as the Isle of Dogs (the royal kennels were once there). They have given the office, apartment and retailing project a more palatable name—Canary Wharf—although an elephantine moniker may have been more appropriate. It will cost more than \$2 billion and be Europe's largest real estate complex.

Even those American firms maintaining offices within The City seem more conscious than ever of the world outside. Symbolic of London's emergence as a world trading center is a global sunshine clock on the office wall of the chairman of one American brokerage firm. Superimposed over a moving world map is a light that shines only on the parts of the earth at that moment in daylight.

The largesse expended on buildings and salaries is finding its way into the local economy as well. There seem to be an abundance of Jaguars, Bentleys and Porsches cruising in and around The City. And everyone from local wine merchants to secretaries and restaurant managers complains that apartment rents and home prices in the center of London have shot up over the past year to Manhattan-like levels.

Executives of the American banks and investment houses feel the heat of criticism for all the changes. The managing director of one says it is "vitriolic" at times. But his rejoinder is to note that Venice too was once the world financial center and that Antonio in the third act of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" declared that "the trade and profit of the city consisteth of all nations."

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 26, 1986

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
USX Corp	30,988,200	23 1/2	- 1/2
AT&T	14,302,200	22 1/2	- 3/4
Cow E	10,807,400	32 1/2	+ 3/4
Borg Wk	10,025,700	34 1/2	+ 3
Hugl Wk	9,720,100	37 1/2	- 7 1/2
Lucky S	9,125,200	35 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Ald Sfr	7,937,800	61	+ 2 1/2
IBM	7,277,700	135 1/2	- 1 1/2
Genlco	6,936,200	23 1/2	+ 6 1/2
An Clay	5,923,000	70	+13 1/2
Caterp	5,200,800	38 1/2	- 5 1/2
Ryan H	4,891,500	49 1/2	+ 8 1/2
Coca Cl	4,787,500	34	+ 1
Wn Air L	4,767,700	11 1/2	+ 1/2
Pepsi C	4,326,500	26 1/2	+ 1 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,185	781	2,194	37	84
1,185	781	2,194	37	84

VOLUME

Total Sales	Same Per. 1985
642,802,832	400,880,000

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

Index	152.8	+0.29
Indust	152.8	+0.29
Transp	115.3	+0.03
Util	74.0	+0.70
Finance	143.8	+0.62
Composite	136.3	+0.45

Standard & Poor's	255.0	256.6	-0.30
400 Indust	255.0	256.6	-0.30
20 Transp	193.3	187.8	-0.89
40 Util	112.3	109.2	+0.35
40 Financial	27.1	26.8	-0.06
500 Stocks	237.6	230.6	-0.02

Dow Jones	1820.0	1750.1	+7.09
30 Indust	1820.0	1750.1	+7.09
20 Transp	803.2	773.3	+9.12
15 Util	203.5	199.4	+0.66
15 Comb	719.0	693.2	+2.98

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED SEPT. 26, 1986

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
Wickes	3,033,700	4 1/2	- 1/4
BAT Ind	2,670,900	6 3/4	- 1 1/2
HomeDep	2,229,400	16 1/2	+ 1 1/2
HomeShop	2,211,700	42	+ 9 1/2
EchoStar	1,211,200	21 1/2	- 1 1/2
Amdahl	899,700	20 1/2	+ 7/8
TexasAir	842,600	32 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Am Int	804,700	5 1/2	+ 1/4
WangLab	781,000	12 1/2	- 5/8
Spectrum	728,900	12 1/2	+ 3 1/2

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
394	369	919	27	58
394	369	919	27	58

VOLUME

Total Sales	Same Per. 1985
44,135,680	22,561,170

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYDEN, Publisher 1961-1985

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Executive Editor
SEYMOUR M. TUPPING, Managing Editor
ARTHUR L. BARKER, Deputy Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENGLASS, Assistant Managing Editor
MAX FRANKEL, Editorial Page Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
LANCE P. HARRIS, Editor, General Manager
JAMES L. LEWIS, Editor, Circulation
J. A. RIGGS III, Editor, Operations
HOWARD H. BISHOP, Editor, Employment Relations
RICHARD L. JENSEN, Editor, Advertising
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, Editor, Consumer
ELISE J. ROSS, Editor, Systems

The Arms Race Has No Quick Fix

Congress threatens to impose on the White House the constraint Mikhail Gorbachev has long sought — a moratorium on testing nuclear weapons. Its motives are wholly different but the result would be the same: a severe weakening of the President's bargaining power and of national security.

What Mr. Gorbachev seeks in a test ban is a halt in the modernization of American strategic weapons, and a free ride to hamstringing the President's "Star Wars" missile defense. Nuclear tests are necessary for development of the nuclear-pumped X-ray laser, one of Star Wars' most promising components.

Even those who consider countrywide missile defense unworkable should not want to undercut the President's bargaining position in the now-promising Soviet negotiations. A test ban would also freeze the quality of America's strategic deterrent and thus award the Kremlin its two most ardently sought objectives for nothing in return.

How could Congress even contemplate such willful self-damage? The House, in all good will, seeks simply to end the arms race by freezing innovation in nuclear weaponry. It has voted for a one-year moratorium on nuclear tests of more than one kiloton. Les Aspin, the embattled chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is under strenuous pressure from liberal colleagues to make this position prevail in conference with the Senate.

But those who twist Mr. Aspin's arm are demanding two contradictory things. Many also support the single-warhead Midgetman missile — a

less tempting, far costlier target — as an alternative to the vulnerable 10-warhead MX. How could Midgetman be made reliable if there's a test ban? As its sponsors well know, a one-year moratorium is likely to become a permanent injunction. That would also prevent reliability testing of the D5 warhead for the accurate Trident II missile and disrupt programs to protect command and control facilities from the effects of nuclear weapons.

Midgetman's design is not final but even if it uses the Mark 21 warhead approved for the MX, that must be adapted to withstand the stress of housing the missile in mobile trucks instead of silos. Failure to test the new design, or any other new weapon, would be pure folly.

That points to a deeper flaw in the House's vision: the simplistic belief that the arms race is driven only by technology and can be halted by stifling innovation. The arms race is driven primarily by mistrust, and not all changes in nuclear weaponry are bad. Warhead size reduction, stable basing and improved security contribute greatly to a safer world.

For too long, the Administration opposed a test ban on the ground that it could not be verified. Just because that argument was a smokescreen does not mean there are no valid reasons to test. A quota on tests, which some propose in place of a ban, has the logic of neither position. Further limits on testing are highly desirable, but only after the arms race itself has been constrained. Until then, Congress had better not throw away the key to the technology that assures America's nuclear shield and provides our greatest leverage in negotiating genuine controls.

Sad Song of the City

Autumn in New York: why does it seem so inviting? ... Glittering crowds and shimmering clouds in canyons of steel / They're making me feel / I'm home. This season, in this city, should glow with the warmth that Sarah Vaughan brought to the old ballad. As a new autumn begins, the song of the city in fact sounds more like Lou Reed: Take a walk on the wild side.

A walk may be the only certain way to get around. Good luck on finding a cab. There are no more medallion taxis licensed now than there were in 1938, and neither Mayor Koch nor his new taxi commissioner shows the backbone needed to get more licensed.

Even if you find a cab, you're not likely to feel blessed. What other city licenses such filthy, awkward vehicles? One truly feels like a prisoner on the way to jail, jammed behind the rusting metal grille and torn yellow stickers announcing that the driver can't change more than \$5. The stickers might more usefully announce that he speaks no English.

Autumn in New York is no more inviting on public transit. Yes, there are some new trains and even some station remodeling, like the painfully slow construction at 42d Street and Eighth Avenue. The old cracked stairways that regularly served as open urinals now serve as newly tiled open urinals.

Not even a ride in a private car insures minimal comfort, not on these streets. Once, street repair

began with removal of the crumbling old blacktop. A new layer of asphalt was laid in its place. Now the manhole covers are raised and the new blacktop is rolled on top of the old. Within months, the washboard effect has returned and the curbs, unraised, are awash.

It's quickly evident to the pedestrian that no one much cares about the sidewalks, either. Bags of garbage, which won't be picked up for hours — or days, obstruct your path. Unbagged garbage, also, litters one side of the street, but you can't cross because massive building cranes block the other side, and a lane of street traffic besides.

Glittering crowds and shimmering crowds ... New York can be a city of prodigious promise. But only with caring and pride, from, first of all, the city fathers. Where is even the simple pride of uniform one should expect from police officers? Where does pride of service show in the demeanor of the traffic agents? If Donald Trump can rebuild the Wollman skating rink — unfinished by the city for years — in a matter of weeks, shouldn't the city press to find new ways to rely on the private sector?

Mayor Koch, eager public servant, used to ask with brass appeal, "How'm I doing?" Defensive, sour, still distressed by scandal, he doesn't ask anymore. Let him tour the streets, sample the spirit of this autumn in New York, and ask his question again. He should not be surprised by the answer.

Yes, the Rose — But Which One?

After almost a century of floral fussing, Congress has finally voted the rose as our national flower. The wait was long but the choice was wise, for there is no flower more lovely or more widely loved. That does not, however, settle the matter.

Consider states' rights. Almost every state has its own official flower. Must Mississippi now give the rose precedence over its magnolia? Will Texas lightly transfer its first allegiance from the bluebonnet to the rose — and not necessarily a yellow one? Portland, Ore., is the City of Roses, yet will people there insist on keeping faith with their state flower, the Oregon grape?

There's a tougher question still. Which rose? Congress dodged it. "The flower commonly known as the rose" is as close as the legislators dared come. Arguably, an American emblem should be American but the handsome roses of today's gardens are largely foreign born. Even such a familiar

wildling as the sweetbrier is English and the Cherokee rose, which sounds so impeccably American, is a native of China.

All of these are, in a fine American tradition, thoroughly naturalized but there are nonetheless a couple of dozen truly native roses to choose from. Why not the wild pink pasture rose, which embodies the flower's virtues and fragrant beauty and indomitable sturdiness? Or the climbing pale-petaled prairie rose? Or the swamp rose, with its bright yellow center?

Naysayers grumble that the country does not need any official flower at all. They miss the point. The rose can take its place alongside more formidable symbols of America, its awesome machines and technologies, its stupendous structures. These are the works of man. The rose affirms that a work of nature is part of our national being — and it touches the heart more deeply.

Letters

Political Action Committees Promote Democracy

To the Editor:

The last 20 years have witnessed the emergence of a whole new area of political activity, characterized by the prevalence of political action committees. These PAC's are responsible for bringing a new generation of people into the world of campaign contribution. More important, PAC's attempt to correlate political behavior in campaigns with political behavior in governing with more accountability than has been the case in the recent past.

The only workable alternative to an atomistic plebiscite based on some 225 million constituents is a mediating institution in which a great number of small subgroups, acting separately, protect both the individual and the government. This new mediating institution is the political action committee. It is not geographic, but based on common interest. It's tied together by newsletters, mailgrams and annual meetings. It is at least as accountable as the big-city machine was. After all, people don't have to contribute.

To attract contributions, the PAC in some way has to reflect the interests of the people who give to it. Because the PAC is organized, it allows the individual voter to know that somebody

is watching out for his interest — and probably doing a better job of it than his Congressman. The Congressman, after all, has to represent 10,000 differing interests — or as many as there are among his hundreds of thousands of constituents.

People who say that PAC's are bad, in effect, are saying that voters ought to elect people on a single set of campaign promises, who should then be allowed to do anything they want between campaigns. This is nonsense. To say that special interests govern the Congress assumes special interests are a monolith, but today there are more than 4,000 PAC's.

In the long run, the best defense against political action committees is more political action committees. The more of them there are, the harder it will be for any one, five or ten to have any undue influence.

We worry today about apathy and about growth of government powers. The political action committee addresses both of these concerns. Its capacity to educate, to heighten interest in candidates and issues by raising money, and to stimulate individual involvement in campaigns — these are surely salutary activities, and much needed at a time when mil-

lions of Americans fail to perform even the most basic responsibility of citizenship.

DONALD F. FRY
Lake Success, L.I., Sept. 11, 1986

The writer is executive vice president of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

What PAC Money Buys

To the Editor:

The growth of political action committees raises haunting questions about the capacity of elected officials to vote independently while being wooed with ever-increasing amounts tied to specific interests. This becomes especially alarming when contributions sway decisions on such costly and questionable programs as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Council on Economic Priorities recently looked at states with major S.D.I. involvement and ranked them according to total PAC contributions received between 1983 and early 1986. New York is third on the list.

Military corporations, viewing S.D.I. as employment insurance, have consistently poured money into the coffers of candidates meeting two criteria: (1) they hold influential positions in key committees or (2) they have constituents who live in or near military-plants areas, where jobs can be an overriding factor.

New York's Senator Alfonse D'Amato is a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense; Representative Samuel S. Stratton of New York is chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems. Both are among the top recipients of defense PAC contributions.

Does this money really affect important votes? It would seem so. In two significant 1985 votes on S.D.I. spending, Mr. D'Amato in the Senate and Mr. Stratton in the House each voted against reductions in "Star Wars" funds. In addition, Senator D'Amato favored early deployment of an anti-ballistic-missile system and helped kill an amendment that would have barred use of nuclear materials in developing the "Star Wars" program.

Looking at the national picture, in three key House votes in June 1985, the 12 leading recipients of PAC money voted against restraining S.D.I. funds more than 77 percent of the time. Leading Senate PAC recipients voted unanimously for continuing work on the controversial nuclear X-ray laser in 1985.

To help control the momentum of this "Star Wars" crusade, Congress needs to take a hard look at measures that would free defense program decisions from economic pressures — before the S.D.I. lobbying of the military giants swings into high gear.

ROSEY NIMROODY
SCOTT LONDON

New York, Sept. 12, 1986

The writers are, respectively, project director and a research assistant at the Council on Economic Priorities.

Just How Long Is a Trillion Seconds?

To the Editor:

It occurred to me, reading Joseph Sawyer's letter on the national debt ceiling (Sept. 14), that I didn't know what \$1 trillion is, let alone \$2 trillion. Of course, I knew that a trillion is a thousand billion and that a billion is a thousand million. But I didn't really understand what that means. Knowing there are 12 zeros in a trillion didn't help much either.

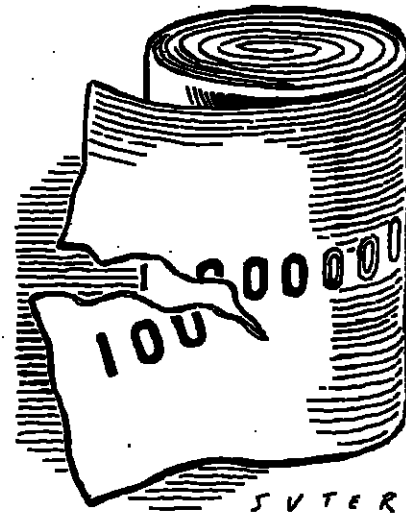
Why not think of it in terms of seconds, I asked myself? A trillion seconds would have to be years, probably many years ago. I made a wild guess. As it turned out, I wasn't close.

I found that 1,000 seconds ago was equal to almost 17 minutes. It would take almost 12 days for a million seconds to elapse and 31.7 years for a billion seconds. Therefore, a trillion seconds would amount to no less than 31,709.8 years.

A trillion seconds ago, there was no written history. The pyramids had not yet been built. It would be 10,000 years before the cave paintings in France were begun, and saber-toothed tigers were still prowling the planet.

I was stunned. At first I thought I must have made a mistake, but a banker friend checked my figures and pronounced them accurate.

Was I, alone, in not knowing how long ago a trillion seconds was? I asked some of my neighbors what they would say if they were told they could have \$1 trillion in one-dollar bills, so long as they agreed to initial each bill. Their answers were very



similar. "No!" they said. When I asked why, they said, almost without exception, "Because it would take me the rest of my life!"

We must all of us, especially our elected officials, stop thinking of a trillion seconds as merely a long time ago and a trillion dollars as just a lot of money. The next time our senators and representatives consider the Federal deficit and the cost of the arms race, they should allow themselves briefly to think of seconds instead of dollars. They might then picture, if they would, prehistoric man hunched in a smoke-filled cave, gnawing at the bones of a woolly mammoth.

DOROTHY C. MORRELL
Seattle, Sept. 18, 1986

They Say It Better In the Movies

To the Editor:

Julian S. Herz (letter, Sept. 17) is under a common misconception. Vince Lombardi never said, "Winning isn't everything; it's the only thing." Sherry Jackson did, quoting John Wayne.

In the justly forgotten 1953 film "Trouble Along the Way," John Wayne plays Steve, a once-great football coach, bounced from the college game because of illegal payments to his players. Forced to take another coaching job by the imminent loss of his daughter (Miss Jackson) to his vengeful ex-wife, he is pacing the sidelines as the daughter and her social worker (Donna Reed) arrive at the game. The daughter is happy to see that the team is winning.

The social worker asks, "Is winning so important?" The daughter replies, "Like Steve always says, winning isn't everything; it's the only thing!"

"Trouble Along the Way" was written by Melville Shavelson, who also produced it, and Jack Rose; it was directed by Michael Curtiz ("Casablanca"). Lombardi said in 1962 that what he really said was, "Winning isn't everything, but wanting to win is."

JERRY JAMES
New York, Sept. 17, 1986

Presidential Race of '88 Could Be a Lot Like 1960

To the Editor:

Most political analysts seem to operate on the assumption that a problem began when they were assigned to explore it. However, those of us who recall our joyous youth as Democratic critics of the Ike Age, when we had a field day because we had no responsibility (nobody, as Morris R. Cohen was fond of informing his City College students, "ever asked Hercules to refill the Augean Stables") have an odd sense of déjà vu as 1988 approaches. Whoever the Republicans choose to replace Ronald Reagan will find himself in precisely the same corner as Richard M. Nixon did in 1960.

In other words, assuming the Democrats do not go on another kamikaze mission behind some flagellating guilt monger, the Republican nominee's basic position will be, "Things have never been better, but you can count on me to clean up the mess." Moreover, given the absence of an economic catastrophe, Presidential politics are highly personal: if Richard Nixon had a tough act to follow, any 1988 G.O.P. candidate will present a devastating contrast to the "Great Communicator."

From personal experience, I recall vividly Lyndon B. Johnson's fear of

press conferences: one of the most intelligent men ever to occupy the Oval Office, one gifted in addition with a photographic memory, he was terrified of that ordeal. Not because he didn't know the answers — if anything, he knew too much — but because he was haunted by the shade of John F. Kennedy, who walked into a press conference as though he owned it and brilliantly employed his ironic rapier to dispose of any who dared to challenge that premise.

In short, the 1988 G.O.P. candidate has to escape from the tall shadow of Ronald Reagan without in any way repudiating him — a distancing exercise on which Hubert H. Humphrey was also a battered authority — while the Democrats (again assuming they eschew the politics of guilt and penance) can have a field day. Thus the internal problems of the Republican Party between now and November 1988 will probably be more significant in the outcome than the actual two-party confrontation that will provide a new White House tenant.

JOHN P. ROCHE
Medford, Mass., Sept. 16, 1986

The writer is professor of civilization and foreign affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

How a Skeptical Muscovite Might View the Daniloff Affair

To the Editor:

Different realities make for different perceptions, and vice versa. Which is right? Which is wrong? A common criterion is necessary.

The Daniloff affair is a case in point. I can describe the perception of the affair by a reasonably informed (through BBC World Service) yet skeptical Muscovite; I had been one until some 12 years ago. The man (call him Ivan) suspects that the "top secret" maps handed to Nicholas S. Daniloff were indeed "lipa" (a plant). Nevertheless, Ivan would be horrified to learn that Mr. Daniloff was asking questions concerning, say, Afghanistan, nuclear safety or civil defense. "Does not the man know that it is dangerous for anyone to be asking such questions? A foreigner who seeks such information must be a spy, a fool or both."

The Muscovite has never seen the articles surveying armaments and staffing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Soviet bloc published routinely in the West. To me, after 12 years in the United States, it is still a wonder (and a joy) to see this information in the press.

The realization appears has not yet dawned even on the Soviet experts on the American way of life. The K.G.B. says it can prove Mr. Daniloff a

spy by showing that a Central Intelligence Agency official suggested to Mr. Daniloff his lines of inquiry. Restricted information flowing in this direction would not make a spy out of a journalist. And if the C.I.A. learns something from what is published by the journalist, this would not make him a spy. Only if the information comes from a journalist to the C.I.A. through a restricted channel would that make a spy of the journalist.

This seems to me a reasonable criterion for judging the case of Nicholas Daniloff, a member of the free press posted to the Soviet Union. Washington and Moscow should agree that it is the distribution and not the nature of the information that is decisive. They may keep their respective differences in determining the circle of distribution.

Nicholas Daniloff could be convicted by a Soviet court. This must not happen. Or we could capitulate and pay ransom. This must not happen either. The real issue must be aired and resolved, before another summit gesture is made. If a narrowing of the gulf between the two realities is desired, it would be folly to begin the enterprise by playing bravura music.

ALEXANDER I. COGAN
Daily City, Calif., Sept. 15, 1986

Topics

Dodging Debate

Four years ago, an underdog candidate named Mario Cuomo was elected Governor of New York after scoring against opponents in a series of well-publicized debates. Now Mr. Cuomo is ducking invitations to debate this year's underdog, Republican Westchester County Executive Andrew O'Rourke. The Governor's reluctance cheats voters and the democratic process.

Mr. Cuomo protests that he's "ready" and "anxious" to debate his opponent — but then insists that Mr. O'Rourke first disclose income tax returns and a list of law clients going back 10 years.

One would be debate sponsor, the City Club, embarrassed itself by adopting these requirements as its own. But the proper forum for airing

Contest Tricks

these issues, as the League of Women Voters has urged, is the debates themselves. The Governor's preconditions are no more than a dodge.

Four years ago, Mr. Cuomo performed superbly in debate. The continued stalling degrades that ability into an array of shabby debater's tricks.

Losers

The news flowing from this year's Miss America show didn't end with the crowning of Kellye Cash, of Tennessee's Johnny Cash clan. There wasn't anything as embarrassing this time as the disclosure that Miss America '84 had been photographed in the nude. But the round of sniping from sore losers still made good copy for the tabloids.

Miss Florida blasted Miss Cash as "the least-liked girl" in the contest and said she'd been helped by her famous name. Then Miss New York, who does gymnastics, blasted the judges, charging bias against misses who didn't sing. What's more, she said, the judges were less "qualified" than those who picked her back home.

Such whining got the losers some notice they'd failed to get in Atlantic City, but paled beside recent goings-on in Bangkok. Angry losers in the Miss Thailand World contest swept the crown right off the winner's head and plunked it on the runner-up, who reportedly sobbed. It was alleged — and, of course, denied — that the official Miss T.W. had had her nose fixed, wore false eyelashes and wouldn't use the sponsor's cosmetics. Now that's a world-class entry for Miss Sore Loser of 1986.



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The Haves Can Help The Have-Nots

By Pranay Gupta

NAIROBI, Kenya — When world finance ministers gathered in recent years for the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, there were high hopes that they would adopt strong measures to straighten out growing financial and development problems involving both the industrialized and the poor countries. But these meetings, held at various locations around the globe, were usually distinguished by little more than partying and perorations.

This time, the ministers, who formally convene in Washington on Tuesday, have a rare opportunity to fashion a bold agenda for growth, bringing new hope to a third world that has been pushed into an economic tailspin by mounting poverty, rising debt, falling revenues for commodities, overly rapid population growth and cancerous social and political tensions. The financial pace-setters of the world, if they overcome their traditional proclivities toward fun and froth, can re-establish the pragmatism of the 1940's that produced the great development programs of the postwar period and offered poor people in the newly emerging nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America a chance to achieve prosperity.

A variety of circumstances have come together to create this opportunity to act decisively. The World Bank has a new president who seems receptive to innovative ideas. The managing director of the I.M.F. is resigning, and a successor will soon be named to the post of world financial monitor. The Reagan Administration's reading of third world development trends seems increasingly realistic, and the Treasury Secretary no longer believes that it helps poor countries to abandon them to the vicissitudes of the world economy. The 92-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has decided to open negotiations next year on trade liberalizations. And finally, many influential third world leaders now appear willing to abandon the leftist shibboleths and programs that brought ruin

Pranay Gupta has just completed a book on economic and political development in the third world.

to their countries. Indeed, many of them are turning instead to more practical policies.

A new development agenda should involve stepped-up cooperation between the wealthy donor nations and the 127 states of the third world — cooperation based on the following four principles:

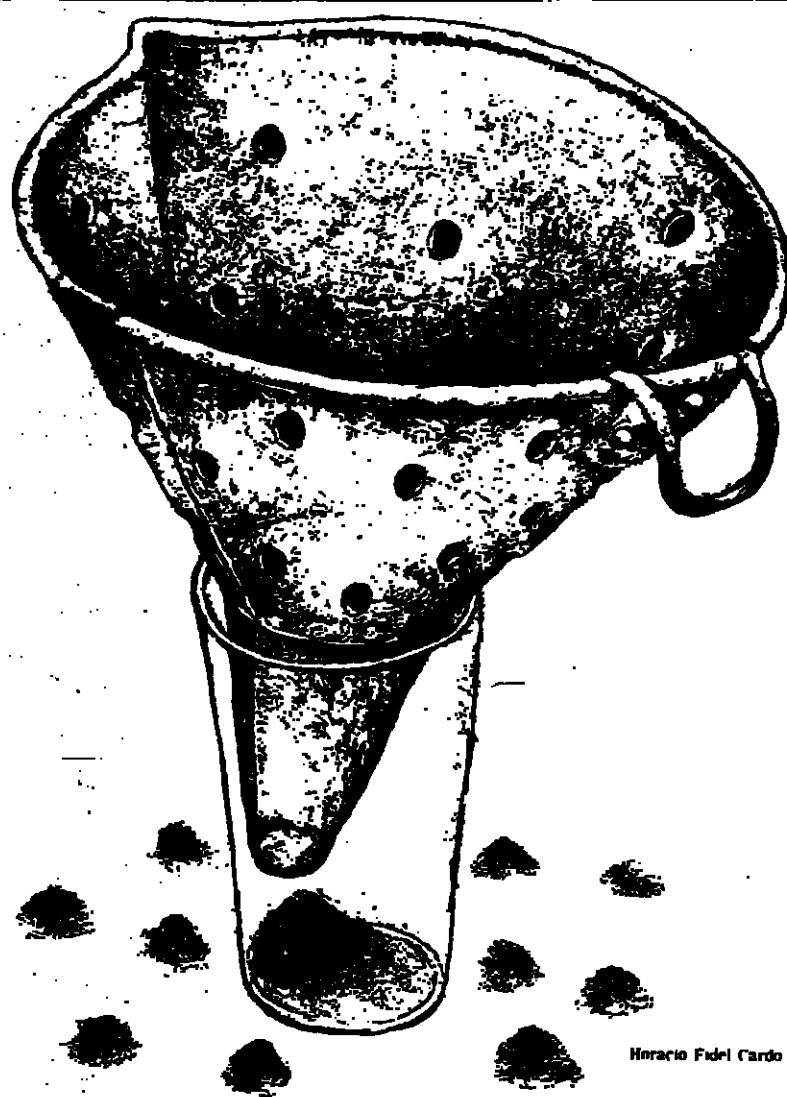
• There must be a fresh emphasis on the coordination of aid programs. Since the end of World War II, the donor nations have committed more than \$1.5 trillion in grants, gifts, commercial credit and various forms of concessional aid to developing states. Third world countries themselves have channeled as much, if not more,

A new development agenda is needed

of their own money into their development programs. But all too often, aid agencies, including the World Bank and the I.M.F., have worked at cross-purposes. At a time of thinning aid to the third world, donor agencies must take steps to make their aid programs more efficient.

• Development programs must be sensitive to local cultures of the third world. It is unproductive for outside experts to impose programs and projects that don't take account of the religious practices, social customs and traditions of the old societies being helped. Local people must participate in the development projects. Aid programs must service the felt demands of people at the grassroots and spring from their locally relevant aspirations for betterment. What's needed is a judicious blend of programs emphasizing basic health care, housing, education — especially female literacy — family planning and accelerated agricultural and industrial production.

• The developed world must adjust its financial and trade policies. Particular attention ought to be given to reducing bureaucratic meddling in third world development, providing



Marcelo Fidal Cardo

fair agriculture prices, controlling currency fluctuations, curbing protectionism, instituting debt-readjustments and eliminating wasteful subsidies. The donor nations of the West must stem the rising tide of protectionism that threatens to restrict continued access to Western markets for third world producers. In particular, the wealthy nations must open their markets to third world agricultural products.

Export promotion is vital for developing countries because of their need to purchase essential imports and to earn hard currency with which to service their staggering debts. (The third world now reportedly owes a trillion dollars to Western financial institutions.) Third world states complain that they are being asked to be fiscally prudent and to produce more — and yet they are earning less. Finally, unless some sanity is restored to the global currency system, third world states will continue to be at the mercy

of wildly fluctuating exchange rates.

• Recipient countries must be pressed to promote their private sectors, encouraging nongovernmental organizations and private voluntary groups, both of which are generally much more effective in development work than government agencies. Donors and recipients must agree on what kind of policies work best if they are to create the appropriate climate for growth.

What is called for, then, is a new compact between the haves and the have-nots of the world. What are the prospects that rationality and cooperation will overcome rhetoric and finger-pointing at the approaching meeting in Washington? Participants must be mindful that this is an increasingly interconnected world, in which the troubles of poor countries frequently wash up on Western shores in the form of terrorism and unmanageable migration. This is a chance for the world's economic elite to start building an atmosphere that is more conducive to third world growth. They have it in their power to promote growth and equity among the other four-fifths of the world's people, even as they create conditions for a more secure world peace.

WASHINGTON | James Reston

Read It if You Can

There have been two comments in recent days on the level of American education, the first by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, for which he has apologized; and the second a report on literacy by the National Assessment of Educational Progress that was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Education.

Mr. Nakasone had told the members of his ruling Liberal Democratic Party that Japan had become "a highly intelligent and highly educated society," adding that it was "much more so than America on the average. In America there are quite a few black people, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans. On the average, [America] is still very low."

This was taken here as a racial slur, though the Japanese Government explained that the Prime Minister had meant only that Japan's educational task was easier because it is a society with a single race, without the complexities of America's racial diversity. "I would like to express my heartfelt apology," the Prime Minister said later.

That dealt with the question of manners. The literacy study, which was conducted by the Educational Testing Service at a cost of \$2 million, dealt with the facts. Here are some of its conclusions:

• Only 6 percent of Americans in their early 20's read below the fourth-grade level. Only 5 percent cannot meet "routine and uncomplicated tasks" such as filling out a job application.

• Almost 100 percent of adult Americans could sign their name on a Social Security card or find the expiration date on a driver's license. But only 20 percent could figure out from a bus schedule when the next bus would arrive.

• The problem of illiteracy was more serious among American adult blacks in their 20's. Eighteen percent, the report said, read below the fourth-grade average compared with 4 percent of whites and 8 percent of Hispanic young adults.

• All told, about 20 percent of young adults could not read as well as the average eighth grader, though 98 percent of those studied had finished the eighth grade. And 38.5 percent could not read as well as the average 11th grader.

The report, entitled "Literacy: Profiles of America's Young Adults," was based on a survey last year of only 3,600 young people between the ages of 21 and 25. Thus it is subject to many different interpretations.

The reaction to its findings produced less of an uproar than might have been expected.

Make literacy a priority

Nakasone's remarks. The Japanese Prime Minister was on the front pages, while the literacy report was back among the cigarette ads.

"The United States is not awash in illiteracy," Secretary of Education William J. Bennett observed, "but most of our young people are not very literate. . . . For the \$263 billion America spent on education last year, we should do better than this."

That may be the most hopeful official statement out of Washington since President Reagan promised to balance the Federal budget; but other observers seem equally ambivalent.

"The results are much better than expected," said Gregory Anrig, president of the Educational Testing Service. "The country has reached a 95 percent level of literacy. No other country has achieved that. There is still a problem for the remaining 5 percent . . . but the real need is to work with the much larger proportion of the population that already can read but doesn't read well enough to cope with this technological society."

The report was published after two national television networks had dramatized the illiteracy problem and suggested that the number of illiterate adult Americans was about 23 million, or 12 to 15 percent of the population. A foreword to the report put the figure at about 10 million.

Either way this is not merely a problem but a national disgrace that is obviously getting less attention than it deserves. Washington may not be "awash in illiteracy," but it is awash in reports on arms control, drug control, deficit control, population control, divorce and illegitimacy control, and now education control, which influences all the others.

Unlike the problems of arms control or border control, the problem of illiteracy is not primarily a government responsibility but a potential disaster that must be addressed by the nation as a whole: by the schools, the churches, the communities and, particularly the American family, which itself is in trouble.

"I have to greatly change my heart," Prime Minister Nakasone said. "I'm going to make more and more effort." On the question of illiteracy, the rest of us who love our children could say the same.

The Deficit Is a Drug, Too

By Ernest F. Hollings

WASHINGTON — After years of indifference, Congress and the President have hijacked the antidrug bandwagon. You'd have to be greener than Kermit the Frog not to grasp the relationship between Washington's newfound zeal for fighting drugs and the fact that Election Day is only six weeks away.

We must not be bewitched by the game that is being played here. Republicans and Democrats alike see the antidrug crusade as a no-lose political proposition, a mom and apple pie issue to tide the incumbent through the election. And it sure beats talking about the real issues facing the nation, not least our Government's addiction to the drug of deficit spending.

The scandal is that soon after Nov. 3, 1986, the deficit will be \$1 trillion.

IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

Getting It Straight

The last two Presidents have been former governors, which is worth remembering now that former Gov. Pierre S. du Pont 4th of Delaware has become the first honest man in the 1988 Presidential campaign.

His confession that he's running brings to mind the candor of William Tecumseh Sherman, the Civil War general the Republicans tried to nominate in 1884. In a recent column, I invidiously compared Lee Iacocca's hedged denials ("I do not plan to become a candidate") to General Sherman's "12 unmistakable words: 'If nominated, I will not run. If elected, I will not serve.'"

Thomas Vinciguerra of Garden City, L.I., writes that the general did turn down the nomination in 12 words but that they actually were, "I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected."

I think my version has a better ring to it and either way General Sherman's words are unmistakable. But Mr. Vinciguerra knows whereof he speaks, which suggests again the periodic necessity for a practicing commentator to own up to his mis-(sometimes mal)feasances.

Even in the act of doing so, good intentions may lead one down the path of error. For example, after quoting Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's dictum that there were no public schools when the First Amendment was adopted, I reported a reader's assertion that the Encyclopaedia Britannica said public schools did then exist in New England.

But Professor Emeritus Charles T. Dougherty of the University of Missouri at St. Louis says Justice O'Connor had it right. At the time the First Amendment was approved, he writes,

Errare humanum est

certain villages "were required to support from general funds a school open to all white children. In this sense, they were 'public schools.' But these were Protestant, sectarian schools under the direction of the local minister. They were not 'public schools' as we now understand the term."

Only after Catholics attained enough political power to demand "the secular, religiously neutral public school," Professor Dougherty adds, did such schools develop — and "it was much later before it occurred to anyone that this was a constitutional issue."

Another Supreme Court matter: On Sept. 5, I quoted Justice Lewis Powell's remark that the "irreplaceable value" of the Federal judiciary was the protection of minorities and individual liberties against "oppressive or discriminatory" government. In that article, I also chided Justice William Rehnquist for voting to the effect that Texas "need provide no education whatever for the children of illegal aliens."

David Kaplan of New York City, an attorney, now chides me — I think properly — for not mentioning that the Texas decision was by a 5-to-4 vote with Justice Rehnquist in the majority, and that Justice Powell wrote that majority opinion.

And still another:

On Sept. 14, I wrote that Franklin Roosevelt's Court-packing plan in the 1930's was "less manipulative and more openly pursued, as a proposed constitutional amendment" than the current right-wing effort to purge three justices from the California Supreme Court. Among readers who informed me that F.D.R. proposed a statute, not an amendment, was my learned colleague Anthony Lewis.

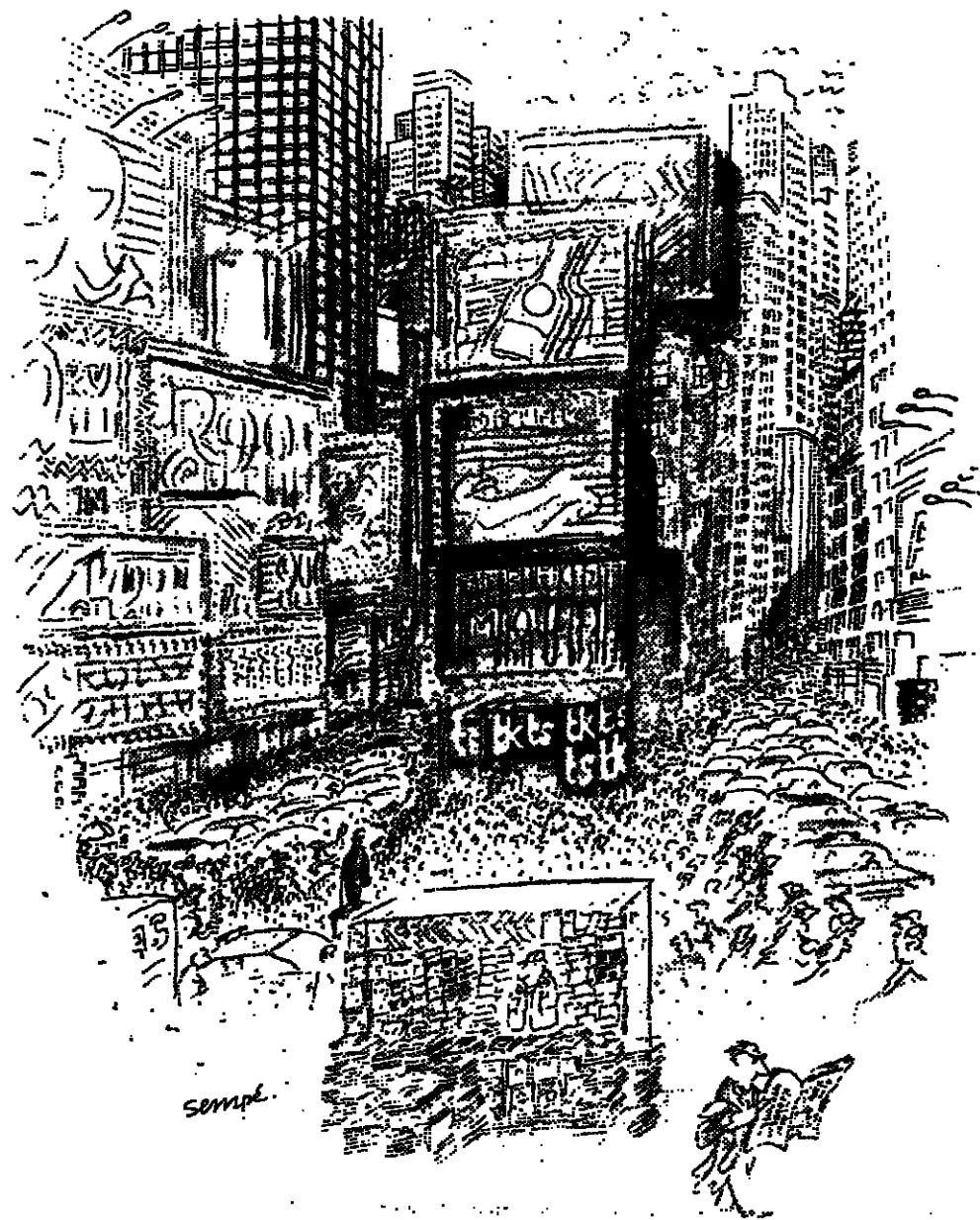
With head bowed on that point, I still say the Court-packing plan was "less manipulative and more openly pursued" than the court-wrecking scheme going forward in California.

Two quickies: On July 25, I labeled (not quite libeled) Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota in some editions as a Democrat; my apologies to a staunch Republican for this cruel error. And on Sept. 9, some gnomelin in the terminal misspelled the Los Angeles restaurant Spago as "Spargo."

Finally, on April 23, 1985, after the Bitburg fiasco and a few Congressional setbacks for the President, I wrote that "Ronald Reagan's power in Congress may have peaked and turned down," and suggested among other things that he might have "missed the opportunity to push through major tax reform."

W. F. Sweeney of Cleveland politely requests, "Please take a look at your article with hindsight." I have, and I confess: Unlike Mr. Reagan, that column looked a lot better at the time than it does now.

With all that off my chest, I'm going fishing for a week or two. There's nothing like a fly rod to bring out the truth in a man.



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These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

IPO jubilee season opens

Bernstein bewitches

MUSIC/Benjamin Bar-Am

ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Leonard Bernstein conducting, with Sheryl Greenwald, soprano (Manna Andarion, Tel Aviv, September 27). Lukas Foss: The Song of Songs, Biblical solo cantata for soprano and orchestra; Bernstein: "Jubilee Games" (1986); Dvorak: Symphony No. 9 in E minor ("From the New World"), Op. 95.

THIS programme hardly constituted what we thought the opening concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's festive jubilee season should have been. A scheduled Israeli work was cancelled, and Dvorak's ninth seemed the most conventional of choices.

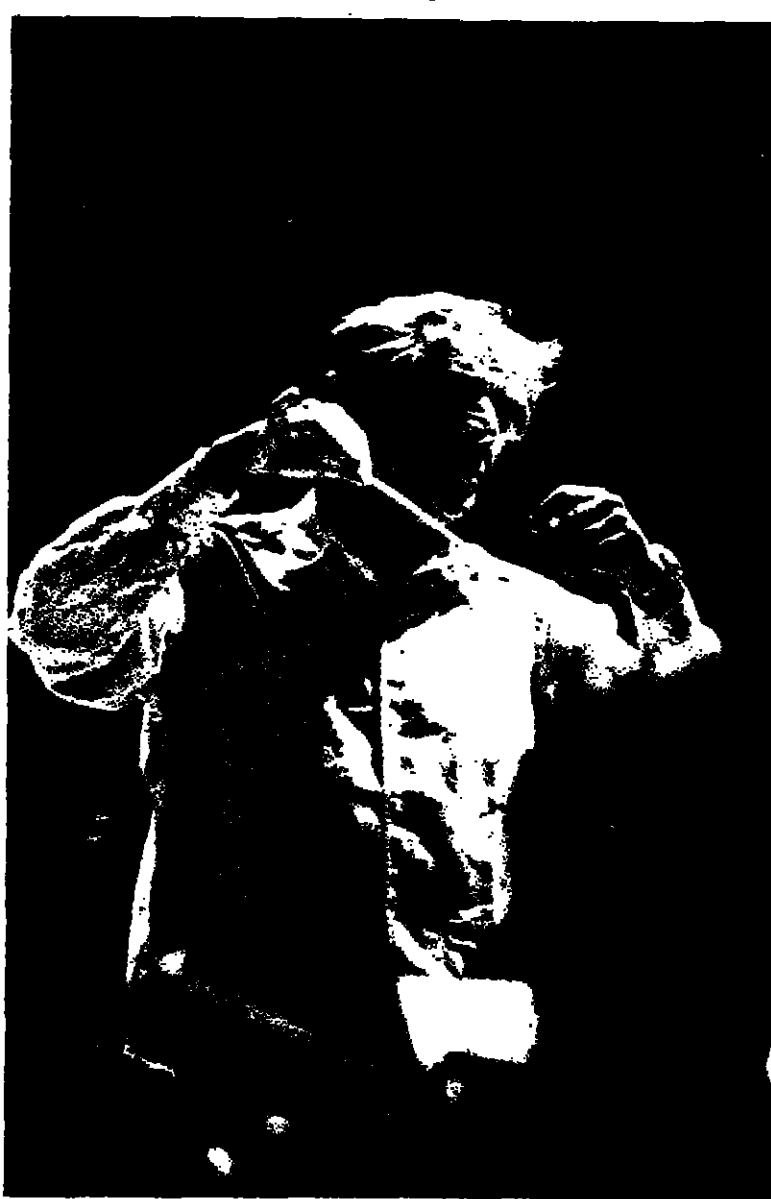
In fact, the whole programme - Foss, Bernstein, Dvorak - somehow did not seem to do justice to the occasion. However, the Foss proved surprising, both in terms of music and of the performance; and in the second part of the concert, from the moment Bernstein mounted the podium. The evening was outstanding, even though Bernstein's composition disappointed.

Lukas Foss's *Song of Songs*, composed in 1946, is a lovely and truly admirable work of inspiration. The performance was exquisite: a sparkling, dancing orchestra and a crystal clear solo by soprano Sheryl Greenwald.

Then came Bernstein's *Jubilee Games* (dedicated to the IPO on its

50th year) and its pitfalls. The music is apparently based on Jewish literary motifs and has biblical connotations, such as the notion of the Yovel (jubilee), and the blowing of the shofar, and involves complicated numerical manipulations derived from gematria. But with all this and the fan-fares, the dissonant-choral, the meaningless aleatoric section or the dance-like second movement, nothing of interest, of spiritual value, emerges. Bernstein never reaches deeper than surface noise. The jazzy end of the second movement, comprising the "Diaspora Dances," seemed strange and estranging.

In the second part of the concert, however, the "New World" symphony indeed emerged as something really new, unlike anything we have heard before. Only Bernstein could have created it. His phrasing was most unusual. His transitions from mood to mood, from piano to forte, his crescendi, his tempi, his slow build-up of climaxes were all unique. Orchestral textures were so transparent that one could not only hear all the voices and instruments, but one even had the feeling of being able to look through them. It has been a very long time since the orchestra sounded like this.



Leonard Bernstein's New World symphony unlike anything heard before.

This performance more than compensated for what we felt was lacking in this programme: it created an event that will remain with us for a very long time. We felt bewitched, elated, overwhelmed.

Battling the jargon and beyond

COMPUTER jargon can be explained in simple English. Most of the terms explained here involve programming and storage. (Some common terms were explained in this column on June 30, 1986.)

Those wishing to run their computer with instructions that more closely resemble the "language" of the machine (Binary) can use a special programme called Assembler. It allows the user to write other programmes in Assembly Code, where two or three-letter words indicate to the computer the action it should take (electronically).

The Assembly Codes (Mnemonics) substitute for the long lists of numbers that are called Machine Code, and are the only form of data that the computer's circuitry "understands." Writing in Assembly Code gives the programmer complete control over the computer, and is recommended for situations where speed of execution and economy of memory space are important.

It's no easy task to programme a computer using Assembly Code. One has to have a thorough understanding of the architecture of one's computer in order to make the effort worth it. This can be avoided by using a high-level language, so named because it allows the user to operate the computer using a vocabulary that is very similar to spoken English. Each high-level language instruction comes in place of many Assembly Code instructions. The most common high-level languages are BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language), FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslator) and Pascal (named after the French mathematician Blaise Pascal).

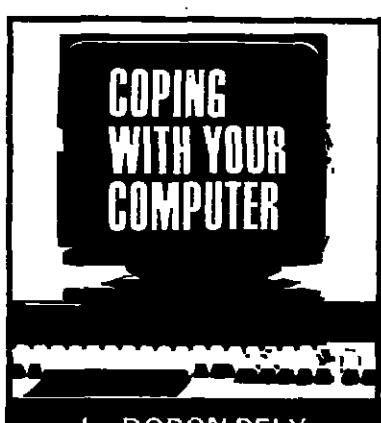
But the ability to supply the computer with English-like instructions requires the presence of another computer programme designed to bridge the "language gap" between the human operator and the electronic circuitry. There are actually two kinds of programmes fulfilling that function.

One is known as an Interpreter, which accepts high-level instructions, stores them in the computer's memory, and upon detecting the instruction RUN, it starts converting these instructions into Machine Code. With the aid of an Interpreter, each instruction is translated into Machine Code and executed immediately afterwards, a slow process in the case of a long programme.

Another kind of "bridge" programme is the Compiler. It does not convert individual instructions, but a complete programme into Machine Code and detects any typographical errors we might have made. Once the Compilation process is completed successfully, the Compiler presents us with a complete version of our programme translated into Machine Code. Now the RUN command will cause the computer to execute our Machine Code version of the programme faster than an Interpreter, because there is no need in this case to convert the high-level

Language into Machine Code each time we wish to execute the programme. Once the Compiler has produced one copy of an error-free programme, this Machine Code copy is all we need. If we make any changes in the high-level Language programme, we have to Compile it again with the aid of the Compiler.

ONCE we've written a programme, it stands to reason that we'll want to find some way to store this programme so that we can re-use it at any time. Since most computers lose all the data stored inside their internal memory once they are switched off, an external storage medium is usually required. The most commonly used storage medium for Micro computers is the floppy disc. Floppy discs come in several sizes of which the most popular are those measuring 5 1/4 and 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Encased in a cardboard envelope, a floppy disc is made of a thin plastic surface covered with a metallic material with magnetic properties. Inserted into the box-like disc drive, the floppy disc spins round rapidly with the aid of an electric motor. A special "window" in the cardboard envelope exposes the spinning disc to a Read/Write mechanism, much like



that of a tape recording machine with the exception that in the tape recorder the Read/Write head is stationary, and in the computer's disc drive the whole contraption is attached to a moving arm.

When given the command to store a programme from the computer's internal memory onto the floppy disc, the Read/Write arm controlled by another service programme called Disc Operating System (DOS), scans the disc's surface until it reaches a location that is not currently full, whereupon the programme we wish to save is transferred from the computer's memory to a more permanent location on the disc.

Floppy discs, for years favoured by every computer owner, are currently giving up their dominance for hard discs. Mounted in bunches inside a closed box, a hard disc unit (named so because its discs are made of inflexible plastic, as opposed to the floppy's flexible material) can store 10 to 100 times more data than a floppy disc. With the price of hard disc units dropping rapidly, it is safe to assume that in a few years all micro computers will come equipped with them. Floppy discs will not vanish from the scene. They will assume the role of quickly-transferable data packets.

INITIAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS

AS IF LIFE in the 20th century weren't enough, we endure a constant bombardment of new words that we must learn if we wish to keep up. This itself is but a side-effect of our century's mad pace: I doubt if medieval man had to learn more than 15 new words after his 20th birthday. Most not all of our new words go to designate new things, such as when they produce an aircraft that can evade radar and call it by the creepy name of "stealth bomber," or concoct a new kind of dope for the hopheads (meaning junkies, meaning drug addicts) and call it "crack."

Crack, we learnt the other day, is a cheap variety of coke; and, to confuse the issue, what is "crack" in New York is "rock" on the West Coast. That makes two words to learn.

The modern penchant for initials adds greatly to our word-load. It's

RANDOMALIA

Miriam Arad

True that at first they kindly interpret such words for us; but after a while you are supposed to know them. If you are a slow learner, that's your problem. You still don't know what a Yuppie is? Sorry, but we're not going to tell you again. (I am, though. It's a young urban professional.)

The only new initials which, for some reason, we are thought incapable of memorizing are SDI. I have noticed that they stand for "Strategic Defence Initiative." They even suspect we can't remember what that is, and invariably add the tag, "popularly known as Star Wars."

If it's any consolation to you, the radar of my first para was also born of initials (Radio Detection and Ranging), yet seems a perfectly ordinary, familiar word today. Technological terms, especially those in the computer field, invade the language by leaps and bounds. No matter if you can't tell a word-processor from a knitting-machine, everyone still takes it for granted that you know what software, hardware and mainframe are; that an Apple isn't an apple; but not the past tense of

bite; and byte something entirely different again. It's as hard to keep up with this as with such other modern languages as economes or psychobabble.

MUCH OF this stuff comes to us from the U.S. but in Britain, too, they are apt to enrich the language - if enrich is the word - if only to confound the foreign visitor. What follows is an authentic conversation between an Englishman and his wife, both in their early thirties.

Elizabeth: I'm going for a dip in the pool. How about you?

Ed: No, I think I'll catch me a ziz while you're gone.

A ziz, they explain to me, is a brief doze, a catnap. The word evolved from those comic strips where a character with its eyes shut has a balloon over its head saying "ziz," to show he isn't just lying there, he's asleep.

Elizabeth: Right, I'm going. Ten-ten.

Me: Elizabeth: It's like, "So long."

Me: Elizabeth: Oh, I see what you mean. It's rhyming slang: ten-ten - see you again. Get it?

I got it, but seeing the trouble I have coping with simple rhymes such as lasers and masers, I'll stop at rhyming slang. Two-two! (A Happy New Year to you.)

BASEBALL

Red Sox one short of joining final four

NEW YORK (AP). - Dwight Evans homered, Bruce Hurst pitched a six-hit shutout and the Boston Red Sox virtually sewed up the fourth and final play-off berth in major league baseball. They guaranteed themselves at least a tie in the American League East championship on Saturday with a 2-0 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays in Boston. With just their second victory in six games, the Red Sox thus moved to within one game of clinching their first division title since 1975.

Jack Morris won his 20th game with a four-hit, 10-inning shutout and Larry Herndon snapped a scoreless tie by doubling home Lou Whitaker as the Detroit Tigers edged the New York Yankees 1-0.

Charlie Hough pitched 6 1/2 hideous innings before finishing with a two-hitter and Larry Parrish hit a fourth-inning homer as the Texas Rangers beat the California Angels, also 1-0.

Jose DeLeon pitched a three-hitter to win the opener and Ozzie Guillen's two-out RBI single in the ninth inning allowed Chicago to win the nightcap as the White Sox swept a pair from the Minnesota Twins, 5-2 and 4-3.

Joaquin Andujar scattered eight hits and Mike Gallego drove in three runs, two in a four-run first inning, as the Oakland A's beat the Kansas City Royals 6-3 in the first game of a doubleheader. Bruce Boche walked with the bases loaded in the sixth inning to break a 5-5 tie and the A's won the second game, 9-6.

Left-hander Scott McGregor pitched a two-hitter, at one point retiring 24 in a row as the Baltimore Orioles snapped a six-game losing streak with a 7-0 blanking of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Ken Schrom allowed six hits over eight innings to better his record to 19-0 against the AL west this season and the Cleveland Indians had 18 hits to rout the Seattle Mariners 12-4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Ryne Sandberg hit a two-run triple in the 10th inning and scored on a single by Bob Dernier, leading the Chicago Cubs to a 5-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Danny Darwin scattered six hits over seven innings and Craig Reynolds batted in three runs with a pair of singles, leading the Houston Astros to a 4-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Bob Melvin and Chili Davis homered as Vida Blue won for the first time since August 12 and the San Francisco Giants rolled to an easy 8-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Mike Schmidt drove in Philadelphia's first run with a double for one of only two hits off Floyd Youmans while Doc Corman and two relievers combined on a six-hit shutout as the Phillies edged the Montreal Expos 1-0.

Gary Carter and Darryl Strawberry singled to start the 11th inning, and pitcher Jiggs' error allowed two runs to score as the New York Mets continued their domination of Pittsburgh, winning 4-2.

Eddie Milner hit two home runs, and Buddy Bell hit a three-run homer in the 11th inning to help the Reds in a 7-4 scoreline so extending their winning streak to five games with a victory over the hapless San Diego Padres.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	82	61	.571	0
Toronto	78	65	.543	4
New York	85	71	.539	9 1/2
Detroit	82	78	.512	11
Cleveland	76	78	.494	25 1/2
Minnesota	72	82	.468	29 1/2
Baltimore	72	83	.463	31

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	90	64	.584	0
Texas	81	73	.526	9
Oakland	74	81	.477	16 1/2
Seattle	71	84	.452	19 1/2
Chicago	68	86	.442	22
San Diego	67	88	.432	23 1/2
Philadelphia	62	93	.400	29

CLINCHED DIVISION TITLE

SATURDAY'S GAMES: Chicago 5, St. Louis 3, 6, 10 innings; Boston 2, Toronto 6; Texas 1, California 8; Chicago 5, Minnesota 2, (last game); Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3, (last game); Oakland 6, Kansas City 4, (last game); and 5-6 (last game); Baltimore 7, Milwaukee 1; Cleveland 12, Seattle 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	82	73	.529	0
Philadelphia	72	78	.479	10
St. Louis	77	78	.497	25
Cincinnati	76	78	.494	25 1/2
Pittsburgh	67	88	.432	31 1/2
San Diego	62	93	.400	40

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	90	65	.581	0
Cincinnati	81	74	.523	9
San Francisco	79	76	.510	11 1/2
Atlanta	71	83	.461	18 1/2
Los Angeles	71	84	.458	19
San Diego	71	84	.458	19

CLINCHED DIVISION TITLE

SATURDAY'S GAMES: Detroit 1, New York 10; Houston 4, Atlanta 0; San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 3; New York 4, Pittsburgh 2, 11 innings; Philadelphia 1, Montreal 0; Cincinnati 7, San Diego 4, 11 innings.

Test washed out

NEW DELHI (Reuters). - Play was cancelled for the third successive day of the scheduled Test between Australia and India yesterday and it seemed doomed to become the first Test in India to be abandoned without a single ball bowled.

Although the late monsoon rain has stopped, the pitch is damp and the outfield soggy.



HURDLE HOME. - Pirates' Joe Mauerle leaps safely over Mets' catcher Gary Carter's tag to score in the first inning Saturday night in Pittsburgh. (Reuters telephoto)

SOCCER

Atkinson's misery compounds, Utd. waste penalties and lose

LONDON (Reuters). - Manchester United, the once-proud standard-bearers of English soccer, suffered their sixth defeat in eight league matches this season when they lost 1-0 to Chelsea yesterday.

The result, in front of a 33,000-crowd at their Old Trafford ground, left United next to bottom of the First Division with only four points.

To compound United's misery, they squandered two penalties in the second half, both saved by Chelsea goalkeeper Tony Godden. First Godden kept out Danish international Jesper Olsen's shot and soon afterwards Gordon Strachan also saw his effort deflected clear by the goalkeeper.

The saves meant Kerry Dixon's second-minute goal gave Chelsea victory.

Chelsea's fans taunted United manager Ron Atkinson with chants of "you're going to get the sack," and many Manchester supporters applauded this scolding.

Chelsea penalty-gave hero Godden felt the performance was "My best for Chelsea." He added "I have quite a good record for penalties so it doesn't come as a surprise that I save two. I never always tend to walk for the keeper to give. I decided to stand up and not commit myself. He drove it straight at me. Let's be honest it wasn't really a good penalty. With Strachan's I had it in my mind which way he was going to kick it and guessed right."

Godden added to Atkinson's misery when he said: "He should have bought me in the summer."

when I was on a free transfer then it might have been different today."

DIVISION ONE

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Nottingham Forest	8	6	1	1	23	7	19
Northwich	8	5	2	1	17	11	17
Everton	8	4	3	1	13	8	15
Coventry	8	4	3	1	9	4	15
Liverpool	8	4	2	2	16	10	14
Tottenham	8	4	2	2	10	7	14
West Ham	8	4	2	2	14	13	14
Sheff Wed	8	3	4	1	13	11	13
Wimbledon	8	3	3	2	10	10	13
Leeds	8	3	3	2	8	7	13
QPR	8	3	3	2	9	11	11
Southampton	8	3	1	4	10	18	10
Oxford	8	3	1	4	7	10	10
Accrington	8	3	1	4	5	9	9
Reading	8	3	1	4	9	10	9
Chelsea	8	3	1	4	5	6	9
Man City	8	1	1	6	5	6	7
Sheff Sat	8	1	1	6	4	13	5
Newcastle	8	1	1	6	9	22	4
Man Utd	8	1	1	6	9	22	4
Aston Villa	8	1	1	6	9	22	4

DIVISION TWO

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oldham	8	5	2	1	14	6	17
Portsmouth	8	5	0	3	11	9	15
Crystal Pal	8	5	0	3	11	9	15
Leeds Utd	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Wed	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sunderland	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Bradford	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Sat	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Blackburn	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Brighton	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Reading	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Birmingham	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Hull	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Plymouth	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Grimsby	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Derby	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Millwall	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Sat	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Sat	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Sat	8	4	3	1	11	9	15
Sheff Sat	8	4	3	1	11	9	15

TENNIS

Mac vs. Connors - round 31

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters). - Americans John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors will contest their 31st career match when they meet to battle for the title in the \$289,000 San Francisco Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

The two last met in the final at Wimbledon in 1984, a match McEnroe won easily. McEnroe has won their last nine encounters.

It will mark Connors' 152nd career appearance in a final. He has won a record 105 Grand Prix titles.

McEnroe, seeded fourth, upset top seed and defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden 7-6 (7-5), 6-2 in the semifinal.

In an earlier match, Connors, seeded second, beat third seeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden 6-7 (1-7),

6-1, 2-0 when the Swede retired with a recurrence of a knee problem.

Edberg has never beaten McEnroe in their five career meetings and lost to him last week in the final of a Los Angeles Grand Prix tournament.

In San Diego, Americans Pam Shriver and Bonnie Gadusek, the two seeds, face each other today in the final of the \$100,000 Women's Invitational Tennis Tournament.

The top-seeded Shriver, 24, ranked fifth in the world, defeated competitor Zsuzsanna Gajdos 4-6, 7-5, 6-1 in their semifinal match.

Earlier, Gadusek, the second seed, overcame another American Stephanie Rebe 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

In Barcelona, teenager Kent Carlsson, the latest product of Sweden's tennis boom, romped to victory in the final of the Barcelona grand prix tournament. Carlsson, the 18-year-old No. 9 seed, beat West Germany's Andreas Maurer 6-2, 6-2, 6-0 to pick up his second title of the year.

FOOTBALL - Hurricanes all the way

NEW YORK (AP). - In the battle of the mind games between Miami and Oklahoma, it was Hurricanes' quarterback Vinny Testaverde all the way. He threw four touchdown passes, two 44 seconds apart early in the third quarter, and the Hurricanes' defence stopped Oklahoma's wish-bone attack as the second-ranked Hurricanes defeated the top-ranked Sooners 28-16, a centerpiece of the weekend American college football action.

Testaverde set a school record by completing 14 consecutive passes in the second and third periods. He

finished with 21 completions in 28 attempts for 261 yards without an interception.

In other games involving the AP's top twenty, it was No. 4 Nebraska 48, Oregon 14; No. 5 Michigan 20, No. 20 Florida State 10; No. 12 Southern California 20, No. 6 Washington 10; No. 7 Penn State 42, East Carolina 17; No. 10 Arizona 24, Colorado 21; No. 11 Arizona State 21, Washington State 21; North Carolina State 26

'Courteous doormen, efficient waiters will lure tourists back'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At a five-star Jerusalem hotel on a recent weekday evening, the doorman was having difficulty finding enough taxis for the steady stream of guests coming down to the entrance. He finally threw in the towel. "Whoever was here first gets the first cab," he shouted as he stalked into the building to let the guests fight it out among themselves for transportation.

The guests no doubt found a taxi eventually, but a lot of them will have second thoughts about returning to Israel.

Or, so says Elberto J. Gracia, chairman of the committee on tourism of Horwath and Horwath International. He contends that Israel's tourism industry must concentrate on raising its level of service and less with overcoming tourists' security worries.

Horwath, a world-wide network of accounting firms, with special expertise in the tourism field, is holding its annual meeting in Jerusalem this week. During this conference, Gracia took time off to discuss tourism in Israel and general with leading Israeli hoteliers.

Gracia who is from Miami, said the conference brought him to Israel for the first time and that he very much loved the country, but he would seriously think twice about coming again. The service was too informal and the quality of food below par for the sophisticated traveller, he explained.

Security, he pointed out, is not Israel's main problem in luring tourists. Security influences the choice of destination, but once a tourist actually arrives in the country, service is a major consideration in-



Mild mannered? Israel's reputation for informality may be losing it tourists. (David Rubinger)

fluencing his decision about whether to return.

At a meeting with leading hoteliers, where Gracia was told that the ratio of returning tourists is only 20 per cent, he warned that the figure could get worse if service does not improve. It is a function of manage-

ment Gracia emphasized, to keep retraining staff. "You must have more supervision and training when you see the level of service going down," he said.

The turnaround in American tourist traffic has already started said Gracia, but will not be really evident until next summer when the Americans traditionally travel to Europe. Bookings are slow, but the signs are promising.

For the winter, the pattern that developed this year with the terrorism scare will continue. Americans will stay at home, travelling by car across the U.S. Those who venture beyond America's borders will go first and foremost to Canada where tourist arrivals from the U.S. shot up 20 per cent in the first part of 1986 from a year earlier.

To Americans Canada is a safe and familiar destination where the language and the culture are the same as what they have at home. Ranking after Canada is the Caribbean, which in 1985 catered to a total of seven million tourists, of whom the vast majority were Americans. Mexico figures third in American choices, primarily because it is a neighbouring country. From the border states alone, Mexico has a market of 30 million Americans.

New destinations favoured by American tourists who are willing to travel abroad are Australia, Bangkok, Hongkong and Singapore, all of which are receiving Americans in significant numbers, despite the high costs of the air fares. Australia has become so popular with Americans that it has had to double the number of available hotel rooms. Some 28,000 rooms are currently under construction.

Some say it is time to cut interest rates to reduce joblessness

Steady if not stellar growth for Germany

By TONY CATTERALL

West Germany's gross national product grew in the second quarter of this year by a real 3.3 per cent over the same period in 1985, according to the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

That allows most experts confidently to predict about 3 per cent growth for 1986 as a whole, after the disappointing first-quarter figure of only 1.7 per cent. More importantly, the atmosphere is characterized by optimism.

The latest survey by the Munich-based IFO Institute for Economic Research shows that all of the more than 350 major companies questioned expect business to continue its upward trend for the rest of this year and into next. They all plan further investment and to create more jobs. Exports will continue to grow for the rest of this year but will rise in 1987. In the meantime, the strong domestic demand is more than making up the slack.

The present situation is seen by the government and its even more conservative advisers as a vindication of the "market" approach, which is eventually supposed to show its workings on the jobs front.

The Federation of German Industries (BDI), for example, continues to caution against any tendency towards "artificial stimulation" of the economy.

Experience in the 1970s of attempts by the state to provide a boost showed such programmes could be dangerous by generating inflationary impulses, the BDI said.

Critics respond by saying that with a present negative inflation rate - caused by the drastic fall in oil prices, but even disregarding oil, West German inflation is only around 2 per cent - the risk should be taken, to cut the still historically high unemployment figure of 8.5 per cent of the work-force.

According to Prof. Ruediger

Pohl, the newest member of the "Council of Five Wise Men" which has the statutory job of reviewing the government's economic policies, an interest-rate cut is badly needed.

"Real interest rates lie at present somewhere between 4.5 and 5 per cent, which is significantly over the rate of economic growth," Pohl said in a recent interview. "And that is where the braking element in the economy lies."

The slow, if at times erratic, growth since the centre-right coalition government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl took power in late 1982 has, however, begun to have its effect on the job market.

But a good 20 to 25 per cent of the new jobs created are estimated to have come from a measure bitterly fought by the government during a prolonged strike in 1984: a cut in working hours in the metal and engineering industries, which is slowly trickling through into other areas. At the time, Kohl and his ministers warned it could mean the ruin of German industry.

The problem for those who preach a more adventurous economic policy than that followed by the savings-conscious finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, and the hands-off economics minister, Martin Bangemann, is that apart from the 2.12 million unemployed virtually everyone in West Germany has it good.

Compared with 1985, industrial profits rose in the second quarter of this year about 15 per cent, allowing a significant 11 per cent quarter of capital investment, which has now become the motor of the economy.

The IFO survey predicts the year-on-year figure will reach 1.4 per cent.

The fall in interest rates over the past year has made investment in capital goods and industrial restocking again more profitable than the bond market. The new investment is reflected in a second-quarter 2.5 per cent productivity increase. It has also helped the branch which for some years has been the sick man of the economy: the construction industry.

The second-quarter figures show a jump of 10 per cent, seasonally adjusted, both in the value and volume of new contracts over the same period in 1985. Reflecting the continued restraint in government spending and investment, the majority of the contracts came from industry.

A contributory factor to the growth in internal demand is the around 5 per cent rise in wages and salaries after six years in which the workforce saw the real value of its income decrease.

Combined with the sharp fall in import prices and the income-tax cuts which took effect in January this year, it has meant an increase in total purchasing power of between \$20 billion and \$25b. over last year. This has finally shown up in the books on the retail trade, which until now seemed to have been excluded from the upswing.

Critics of the government's policies maintain that a further reduction in interest rates could help to reduce the value of the Deutschmark against the U.S. dollar - currently hovering at 2.04 marks - and thus

ease the situation for those industries that rely heavily on exports. The Association of German Banks calculated recently that the fall in export volume took a good 1.5 per cent off the second-quarter GNP growth figures.

And a survey by the business editors of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported that although "the limits of pain" for most export-oriented firms have not yet been reached, an exchange rate of 2.20 marks to the dollar was valued by all respondents.

Export orders for the one-time locomotive of the economy, heavy machinery and chemicals, have fallen back sharply in the dollar area. The total volume of exports in the first seven months of 1986 rose by only 1.5 per cent from the same period last year. Imports, by comparison, rose by 7 per cent.

The high value of the mark and the low price of oil and other raw materials has totally distorted the picture, however, leading to a record balance-of-payments surplus of about \$20b.

A number of observers are worried that West Germany's trading partners - principally the U.S. - will look just at the value figure and conclude the country is not doing its bit to stimulate world trade.

As a whole, most commentators conclude that the not particularly dynamic but still pleasing German economic picture is not typical for industrialized countries at present. America is troubled with worries of a recession; Japan's economy is growing at a modest 2.2 per cent, and some European countries are slipping back.

The big question is whether West Germany could continue on its present trend if oil or other import prices rose again with the mark remaining high.

London Observer Service

Privatization proves popular with British voters

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - No such thing as a free lunch, they say. Well, the Conservative Party's programme of privatization is showing every sign of disproving that adage.

When British Telecom was sold off to the public last year, there was a frenzied rush for shares. A thriving grey-market developed before the shares were actually issued, and, even today, Telecom's shares are at about 190 pence compared to a flotation price of 130 pence. Next on the government's agenda is British Gas, through which the government is aiming to raise the equivalent of \$12b. in a flotation set for November that seems sure to attract the same sort of enthusiasm. After that, we can

expect to see British Airways and the country's main airports up for sale under a government programme that aims to promote public involvement in the country's assets while, at the same time, attracting revenue to facilitate tax cuts and the like.

The arguments for privatization certainly appear convincing, especially if you take a closer look at the guinea pig, British Telecom. To paraphrase BT chairman Sir George Jefferson, speaking at the company's annual general meeting two weeks ago: in 1980 there were 250,000 people waiting for a phone, and no choice of equipment for consumers. Today, most new subscribers are connected within 10 days, the pay-phone service is being modernized, directory enquiries are computerized and phone

bills have come down slightly.

Despite these impressive achievements, however, many financial analysts continue to argue against privatization, and the Labour Party, in fact, has publicized plans to re-nationalize Telecom if it takes over in government.

The anti-privatizationists agree that Britain needs the private investor's money in industry, on a risk basis. Guaranteeing a virtual double-year-money situation overnight, they say, gives a false and counterproductive impression of what long-term risk-taking is all about. Telecom, British Gas and their like have always been successful, and would have continued to be successful without being sold off to the public, they argue.

The Tories and privatization advocates have little time for this kind of argument, however, maintaining that nationalized industries bring unhealthy monopoly situations, and allow companies to run inefficiently and with absurd levels of overman-

ning. For the Conservatives, of course, every privatization is likely to bring new voters, anxious to protect their shares against the spectre of re-nationalization under Labour. The millions of voters benefiting from the transfer of resources from the state to the people do not look kindly on the party that threatens to reverse it. And the wider share ownership goes, of course, the more difficult it will become for such a party to be elected.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Senate passes wide-ranging tax-reform bill

CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL of a radical revision of U.S. income tax law that will cut taxes for millions of Americans is a key policy victory for President Reagan.

The Senate passed the tax bill Saturday with a strongly bipartisan vote of 74 to 23, two days after the bill passed the opposition-led House of Representatives on a vote of 296 to 132.

The legislation cuts tax rates drastically and closes many legal loopholes used by corporations and the wealthy to reduce their tax bites, sometimes to zero. It removes six million working poor from the tax rolls and shifts onto business about \$120 billion in higher taxes over the next five years to pay for a similar sized tax cut for individuals, averaging \$194 a taxpayer through 1991.

A U.S. TRADE BILL intended to reverse the soaring U.S. trade deficit is all but dead for this session of Congress but will get top priority next year, Democratic and Republican congressmen agreed over the weekend.

Democratic Senator Lloyd Bentsen told reporters there was not enough time before Congress adjourns to pass a trade bill but added: "It will be easier to pass and demand a trade bill next year because of the enormity of that trade deficit."

Last summer, the House of Representatives approved a tough trade bill, labelled protectionist by President Reagan. But a matching Senate measure is still in the Finance Committee, with little prospect of reaching the floor before adjournment. The bill passed by the Democrat-controlled House would slap import restrictions on countries with large surpluses in trade with the U.S.

AUSTIN ROVER, the volume car division of the state-owned Rover Group, Thursday reported operating losses of \$87.2 million in the first half of this year. It said Chairman Harold Musgrove was retiring, but did not link this to the latest financial report.

The Rover Group, formerly called British Leyland, recorded overall operating losses of \$102.4m. from January to June, rising to a \$294.5m. deficit when extraordinary items were added, the company said. Austin Rover's domestic sales fell 6.5 per cent in the first half of this year. It recorded a \$900,000 profit in the first half of 1985.

Industrial powers agree on IMF stand

WASHINGTON (AFP) - The major industrial powers papered over their sharp differences over the dollar's value, interest rates and short-term economic policy ahead of week-long talks between finance ministers and central bankers of 152 rich and poor countries that began here yesterday.

A series of weekend caucuses ahead of the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank produced two statements intended to signal to financial markets that major countries are more than ever committed to the joint objective of economic and monetary stability.

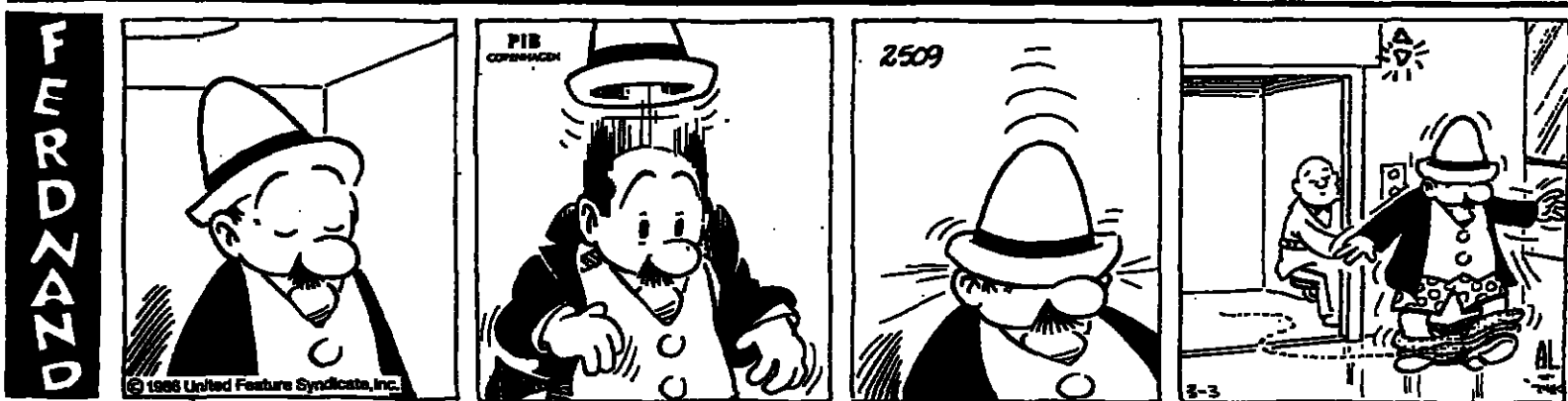
A top European official said that during the secret meetings, the U.S. backed off in its dispute with West Germany and Japan over economic policy and decided not to push down the value of the dollar. The official,

who asked not to be named, said Japan and Europe were prepared to act together to prop up the dollar in the event of a dramatic fall.

The U.S. made no commitment to join such an effort, "but that doesn't mean other countries have not reached an agreement," he said.

Meeting separately prior to yesterday's session of the interim committee, the IMF's main policy-making body, developing countries - the Group of 24 - urged the industrialized economies to make collective economic sacrifices needed to restore growth and solve to Third World debt problems.

The G-24 expressed deep concern over a slowdown in growth in the industrialized countries this year, added to a net transfer of funds from developing to developed countries caused by debt payments and falling commodity prices.



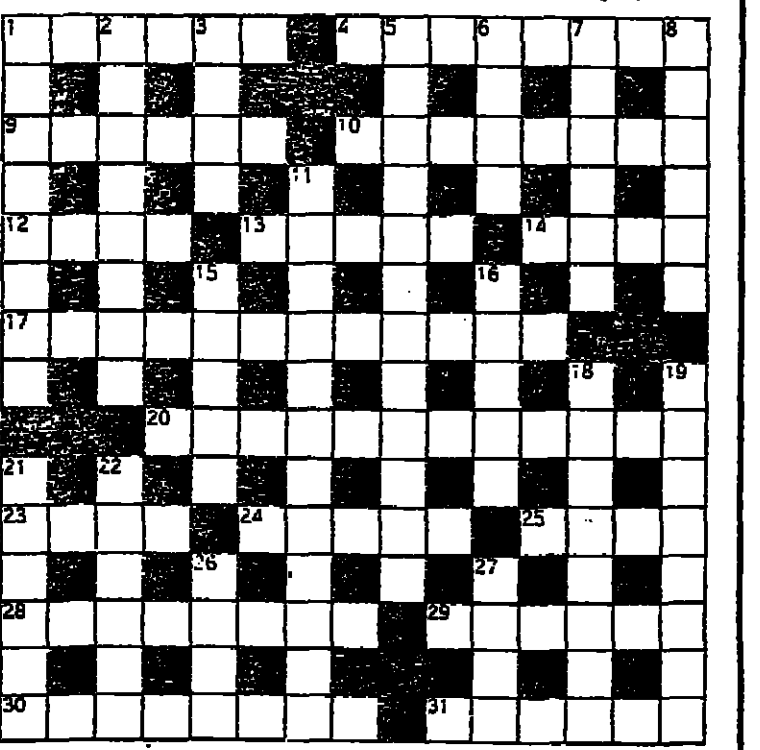
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Stiffening agent finding a way to bow (6)
- 4 The beast allowed back in a new open prison (8)
- 9 Follow a series of races to the finish (6)
- 10 Middle-men a long time since perhaps (8)
- 12 Swaggered on board ship? (4)
- 13 Concert - it is held by a Parisienne (5)
- 14 Send no end before dried up (4)
- 17 Chart the food used at top level (8,4)
- 20 Island emblem annoys inhabitants (7,5)
- 23 Flat on the seventh floor (4)
- 24 The trainee always gets prize, we hear (5)
- 25 Fold - one to be seen in Italy (4)
- 28 Started working and twisting round (6,2)
- 29 Hurt in a place frequented by yachtsmen (6)
- 30 Keeps back funds (8)
- 31 Light-headed (8)

DOWN

- 1 Mark a town's deficiency (8)
- 2 Scholar embraced by a teetotal woman in court (2,3,5)
- 3 Article found in church - a walking-stick (4)
- 5 What some persons choose to wear when retired (12)
- 6 A bird engaged in building her nest (4)
- 7 It's the duck-liver for him (6)
- 8 Bearing a flower in spring (6)
- 11 In confidence, there's no rude drunk here (5,3,4)
- 15 Wrangle - but not very much (5)
- 16 A guiding light (5)
- 18 People after the same gift (8)
- 19 Sound made by a snake that's provoked (8)
- 21 The examiner's upset - terrible start! (6)
- 22 Bristles, but supports around five hundred (6)
- 26 Expensive letter-opener (4)
- 27 Cry about everything (4)



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QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 5 Jerome (dim.)
- 8 Citrus fruit
- 9 Overflow
- 10 Dearth
- 11 Social gathering

DOWN

- 1 Collect
- 2 Irritate
- 3 Turry
- 4 Larger
- 5 Streets
- 7 Family member
- 12 Altercation
- 13 Scorn
- 14 Before
- 15 Fitting
- 16 Brisque
- 21 Walk smartly
- 22 Teacher
- 23 Thirk

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Anchor, 2 Sheaf, 3 False, 9 Leg-pull, 10 Conkers, 11 Hero, 12 Hem, 14 Glut, 15 Army, 18 Elk, 21 Rack, 22 Netsuke, 25 Drastic, 26 Notes, 27 Clutch, 28 Street, DOWN: 1 Affect, 2 Colonel, 3 Clash, 13 Sigh, 5 Elude, 6 Falcon, 7 Onelente, 8 Marriot, 16 Moutain, 17 Graded, 19 Knock, 20 Bed-sit, 22 Chant, 24 Utah.

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On trial

CHARGES are to be filed in the Jerusalem District Court today against John (Ivan) Demjanjuk for the murder of nearly one million Jews at the Treblinka extermination camp during the years 1942-43.

The trial, due to start in January, will be the first to be held under the law for the punishment of Nazis and their collaborators since Adolf Eichmann's trial a full 25 years ago. Time having taken its toll of Nazi war criminals, murderers of Jews, the chances are that it will also be the last of its kind in this country. The result of the trial cannot, of course, be prejudged. But it must be assumed that the prosecution believes it has so iron-clad a case against the accused that there could be no acquittal.

The state attorney's office has laboured since February, when John Demjanjuk was extradited from the U.S., to make certain that its case should indeed be iron-clad. That a Ukrainian in the Nazi service named Ivan Demjanjuk — and nicknamed Ivan the Terrible at Treblinka — had perpetrated the crimes attributed to him in the charge sheet, needed hardly any proof. The difficulty lay in disproving the stout denial of John (Ivan) Demjanjuk that he was the Ivan Demjanjuk to whom the crimes were being attributed.

The U.S. courts that stripped Mr. Demjanjuk of the citizenship he obtained after emigrating to the U.S. in 1952, and then allowed his extradition to Israel, rejected his denial. But the Jerusalem court will have to form its own independent judgment in the matter.

Why will its judgment in the matter be of any particular importance? The answer is not merely that punishing proven Nazi war criminals is the least that Israel can do for the six million slaughtered Jews. Adolf Eichmann was brought to trial in this city in 1961 also to assure that the Holocaust should not fade from memory, as it was beginning to do. The Demjanjuk trial will be held against the background of a worldwide campaign of historical "revisionism" aimed at demonstrating that the Holocaust never took place and is but an invention of "Zionist" propaganda.

Persons such as the anti-communist John Demjanjuk are also being widely portrayed as but the victims of a Soviet conspiracy designed to discredit anti-communists. This view is taken in an article by President Reagan's communications aide, Patrick Buchanan, in *The Washington Post* yesterday.

On the face of it, the acquittal of John Demjanjuk would establish nothing except that this one person did not participate in the Nazis' slaughter of the Jews. But the connection would inevitably be drawn in many a mind with the issue of the Holocaust itself.

Israel being a country of laws, there is no reason to fear that the court will fail to discharge its judicial duties without regard to the consequences. On the contrary, there is every expectation that the court will lean over backwards in being fair to the accused, so that its judgment could not be impeached on any legal grounds.

But many Israelis will be waiting to be convinced that the holding of this war-crimes trial was not a mistake.

FRENCH

(Continued from Page One)
important source of foreign currency.

The observers suggest that Holland and Ireland would not be bound by a French pullout as the national decisions of each EEC country do not determine those of its partners.

The troops of other countries in Unifil would consider withdrawal only if they came under persistent attack, added the observers.

The observers believe that Unifil does not at the moment face the prospect of a resurgence of Shi'ite extremist violence. The Israeli deterrent moves have probably had an effect and Hizbullah may now be reassessing the situation. Moreover, the French themselves have threatened to retaliate with force and the Shi'ite extremists may well have taken the threat to heart. "While often French threats have

not been followed by action, there is now a mood of irritation in France," said the observers.

The violence against French targets in South Lebanon, the recent assassination of the French military attaché in Beirut and the terrorist attacks in Paris can be related to Iran's view of France as a major arms supplier and supporter of Iraq, they added.

Indeed, French Premier Jacques Chirac is personally "identified" with the recent French-Iraqi rapprochement.

What has happened in Southern Lebanon is thus to be perceived as an offshoot of the Moslem revolution in Teheran. The observers compared the export of revolutionary violence by the Iranian regime to the export of "world revolution" by the Soviet Union in the years immediately after the Russian Revolution.

ASHKELON

(Continued from Page One)

and MK Rafi Edri, were cancelled. Amar, who sat on the speaker's platform, had been accompanied to the ceremony by a delegation of leading Moroccan Jews. Not cancelled, however, were performances by a local dance troupe and an Ashkelon singer of oriental music.

Eight suspects in the stabbing remained in custody yesterday in Gaza out of the several dozen suspects, all merchants from the market where Azran was killed, who were rounded up on Saturday.

The dedication and demonstration contained between them most of the elements associated with the protracted Middle East peace process — hopes, fears, doubts, xenophobia, good intentions, distrust and confusion.

"Today Mohammed Square," read one sign, "Tomorrow Majdal instead of Ashkelon" — a reference to the Arab town that had existed on the site of Ashkelon before 1948.

"I wouldn't mind if they named some quiet corner after Mohammed, but not the centre of town," said Elisha Mualem, a Moroccan-born resident of Ashkelon. "What are we going to say to our friends — 'Let's meet for coffee in Mohammed Square'?"

The square's official name is Peace Square (Kikar Shalom), although it is dedicated in Mohammed's honour.

A Tehiya demonstrator carried a sign reading "In Gaza they're murdering." In Ashkelon they're celebrating."

A banner containing a peace dove was unfurled inside the police barriers surrounding the ceremony site by Shlomo Eliaz. He is a member of the East for Peace movement, created by Jews from Arab countries supporting the peace movement.

"That is a demonstration against peace," he said, nodding towards the screaming crowd across the street. "They are poisoned."

Although Kach leader Meir Kahane had visited the town during the day, it was Tehiya that was most prominent during the demonstration, which began an hour before the 6 p.m. ceremony.

A labourer watching the goings-on from the terrace of a coffee house said that it was foolish to try to make peace with the Arabs. "Look at what happened to Azran. I was down to the beach with him last week and now he's dead. There will never be peace with the Arabs. It's not in their heads."

What did he think of Mohammed? "Well, he was a good man. I'm from Rabat. For 35 years, I've been dreaming of visiting it again."

Knesset member Aharon Abutbatzeira made his way slowly through the crowd towards the square, pausing to listen to the outpourings of those who recognized him, putting his hand on shoulders but remaining noncommittal — a practised politician feeling the pulse.

"King Mohammed protected our fathers," said a busy man. "He deserves our thanks. He was a great man. But the time isn't right yet for this. When there is general peace, okay."

Sarah Honig adds: King Mohammed II did not save Jews in World War II and signed all Nazi racist edicts against the Jews, Tehiya's Shafat claimed.

Shafat asked: "If Mohammed was such a righteous gentle, why is he remembered only now, after Peres's contacts with Hassan? The real reason has nothing to do with Mohammed's actual record and is purely political."

A BEN-GURION PERSPECTIVE

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

RUMMAGING through Ben-Gurion's papers for a suitable document with which to commemorate his 100th birthday on October 16, I came across a letter he had written from London to the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem on June 9, 1936, on the subject of negotiations with the Arabs. The letter was written only two months after the outbreak of the Arab general strike and the "disturbances" which were to last for three years.

In his letter Ben-Gurion touched, *inter alia*, on the question of who can negotiate with the Arabs. "Only he who has the following two characteristics," Ben-Gurion wrote, "is worthy of carrying out negotiations with an Arab:

□ "whoever believes deeply in Zionism — who would rather die than transgress the principles of Zionism...who views maximalist Zionism [i.e., unlimited immigration to Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish state — SHR] as a necessary minimum for the Hebrew people, who sees in the realization of Zionism a question of life or death for the Jewish people;

□ "whoever understands the soul of the Arab, respects his national ambitions, who is capable of seeing things through Arab eyes."

When he wrote these words, Ben-Gurion had in mind people he did not consider suitable to negotiate with the Arabs like Judah Magnes, who professed the creed of binationalism and was willing to undertake that the Jews should remain a minority in Eretz Yisrael. Ben-

Gurion, however, was talking about negotiations, not meetings, and he surely must have been aware that to "understand the soul of the Arab" and to be "capable of seeing things through Arab eyes," one must know the Arabs (including their leaders), and that you cannot know anyone without meeting him regularly on a personal basis.

Ben-Gurion would not consider encounters with Mussa the janitor, Mahmoud the construction worker or Abdullah the waiter, all working as servants in the Jewish economy, as "knowing" the Arabs; nor would Ben-Gurion advocate excluding Palestinians with political clout from those whom one should meet to get to know the Arab people. One would not really get to know the Arab people merely by meeting Muhammad Nasser of Hebron, who is probably the most moderate Palestinian engaged in political activity, any more than a meeting with Abu Nidal would serve the same purpose.

UNDER the new law on meetings with representatives of the PLO, Israelis are not allowed to meet with persons whom a majority of the Palestinians regard as their leaders (and we do not have to accept at face value the opinion poll results published several weeks ago in *Al Fajr* to say "a majority").

We are not allowed to meet with persons who in private recognize Israel but refuse to do so in public, for tactical reasons (which we need

to accept) and who are seeking to meet with Israelis with political clout. "Not Yossi Sarid," one told me sometime ago, by which he meant that he was interested in meeting an Israeli with influence on decision making, an "authentic" Israeli leader.

An avid *Jerusalem Post* reader from Holon who writes to me regularly on the subject of the Palestinians, recently stated in a letter that it is difficult to find any Arabs with political clout who are also compassionate. I ask myself how this gentleman and hundreds of thousands of other Israelis and Jews can make such statements without ever knowing an Arab personality, either with or without political clout.

Instead of making laws that prevent us from fulfilling the second qualification laid down by Ben-Gurion for negotiating with Arabs, perhaps we should concentrate on ensuring that we educate a young generation to measure up to the first qualification, a generation that perceives Zionism as a question of life or death for the Jewish people. For Ben-Gurion "Zionism" had to do with social and moral values, with a system of human relations, and not just with territories.

As a Zionist in the Ben-Gurion sense, my personal experience has been that encounters with Palestinians with political clout have strengthened my Zionist beliefs and my appreciation for the many positive features of Israeli society and the Israeli political system. Such en-

Dry Bones



counters have also increased my sense of what realistically is or is not possible in our relations with the Palestinians. Such encounters usually leave me with the thought "thank God, who didn't make me a Palestinian," but also with a sympathy for the Palestinians as human beings and a people who are seeking a way out of the mess they got themselves into through a policy of "all or nothing" without the power to back it up, a policy in which reason gave way to emotions.

Many of the Palestinian leaders understand today, even if they have not yet found a way of translating it into effective policy, that they need peace to realize their ambitions for

statehood. One Jerusalem-born Palestinian leader recently wrote in a poem in memory of his father:

And I have said to you, that I shall never forget my promise

to make my country a land without war. In his June 1936 letter, Ben-Gurion said of peace:

"Peace for us is a means — not a goal. The goal is the realization of Zionism...just for that do we need peace, and just for that do we need an agreement."

The writer is editor of the *Labour Movement English-language monthly, Spectrum*.

READERS' LETTERS

CULTURAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — For the last three months, South Africa has been in a state of emergency, during which time thousands have been detained or are missing (amongst them Jews), and the death toll during this period alone stands at 270. It seems then highly questionable that the Israel Chamber Orchestra should have undertaken an extensive tour of South Africa at this point in time.

By virtue of its very name the orchestra represents the State of Israel, and its recent visit at a time when other top international performers have cancelled planned visits can only be understood as an act of solidarity with that country.

Are the members of the orchestra aware that the very week they were appearing, over 20 black people were shot by police forces in Soweto; or that the concert hall in which they appeared in Johannesburg has to get special approval from the authorities in order to allow non-whites entrance? Only a few weeks ago, a

concert had to be transferred to another venue because of difficulties in obtaining such a permit.

The old excuse of "keeping contact with the Jewish community" does not apply in this case. The concerts were not aimed specifically at Jewish audiences, and why then should the orchestra appear in such places as Bloemfontein and Pretoria, which have small Jewish populations (and are both bastions of the extreme right wing)?

While the visit was kept somewhat secret over here, it received wide media coverage in South Africa. The Foreign Ministry in allowing such a visit, seems to ignore the damage done to Israel in the eyes of the world, and takes a stand that many in this country would strongly oppose.

Not only does the Israel Chamber Orchestra see fit to tour South Africa, but a return engagement is already being discussed.

Jerusalem. **MICHAEL SHARP**

THE FACTS ABOUT CAMEROON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Allow me to correct a few unfounded statements and conclusions about Cameroon in Samuel Lubin's letter of September 5. "An engineer reminisces." Contrary to his statement to the customs officer at Dulles Airport, Cameroon has enormous riches. Apart from hardwood trees and underdeveloped deposits of bauxite which he mentions, Cameroon also has diamonds, iron ore, natural gas, oil, ivory, aluminium, just to name a few. Cameroon is also self-sufficient in food and exports it to neighbouring countries. Our trading partners like France, Britain, the U.S., Germany and Belgium can give Mr. Lubin more information on our cocoa, coffee, tea, timber, rubber, bananas, palm oil, etc. While it is true that the CFA is tied to the French franc, this does not hinder trade with other countries. His assertion that most development and construction projects are carried out by France is baseless.

Since Mr. Lubin was in Cameroon, there have been great changes. The portion of railway between Douala and Yaounde is now almost complete, thanks to a World Bank loan, and the numerous curves in the railway have been eliminated. To compare Cameroon with countries like Ghana and Idi Amin's Uganda exposes the fact that Mr. Lubin refuses to see the positive side of Cameroon. Cameroon has never been a military state, and has had a stable government and peace for 25 years, which is not a short period, at least by African standards and is rare in the continent.

Prime Minister Peres's visit to Cameroon was not only of political importance, but had also economic significance. The fact that Mr. Peres went there himself for the official re-establishment of relations shows the importance he and the people of Israel attach to Cameroon.

NKENO FERDINAND AWUNG
Haifa (Cameroon).

TRADITIONAL CALL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I read with interest Haim Shapiro's article of September 19 on "Silent at the Wall," in which he mentions that the traditional chant of the beadle to awaken worshippers for prayers has been replaced by such "modern" devices as alarm clocks and telephones.

Unfortunately, the beadle in our district's local synagogue is not as enlightened and hence, at the uncharitable hour of 4 a.m., loud cries can be heard, disturbing the peaceful slumbers of the neighbourhood as the beadle awakens his few faithful worshippers.

In answer to our own friendly, but strong remonstrations, our district beadle responds that he has acted accordingly for the past 40 years and is not prepared to consider other means to awaken his flock.

Jerusalem. **PHILIP PETERS**

CHAPEL AT DEATH CAMP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I was appalled to read Rabbi Berkowitz's remarks regarding Christian Institutions at concentration camp sites in his letter of September 8.

Over 90 per cent of gas chamber victims in Auschwitz, Treblinka, Chelmo, etc. were Jews. All that remains at these sites are memories, which many are trying to distort. These places with their memories belong to the Jews.

If the Christians wish to make up to the Jews for their many injustices to them, there are many ways of doing this and one would be to keep their institutions off our graveyards.

Petah Tikva. **JOYCE KAHN**

RELIGIOUS UNITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Rabbi Ralph Pelcovitz's recent letter purporting to promote "Religious unity" is an affront to Conservative and Reform Jews. His urging that Non-Orthodox rabbis abandon requests for recognition is partly true. The request should be replaced by a demand.

His concern for maintaining the status quo probably has at least as much to do with power structure and funding of Orthodox institutions as it does with religious ideals. Orthodox Judaism should have enough value and appeal to grow and succeed without forcing its opinions on other Jews.

The government of Israel has not rejected Non-Orthodox Jews in the Diaspora because they seek our financial and political time and influence. This help is justified and joyfully given. However, we are continuously reminded of our second-class status within Israel. Consider Interior Minister Peretz's treatment of Shoshana Miller, as well as the non-recognized status of our conversions, marriages, etc.

Despite very significant gifts by the non-Orthodox, our efforts to help guide the building of Israel are strongly resisted by the Orthodox. The Association of Reformed Zionists of America recently requested \$88 million from the Jewish Agency for projects in Israel. The Agency approved only \$250,000, or 3 per cent of the request. The Orthodox strenuously objected to even this small allocation.

It is long overdue for the Government of Israel to recognize publicly Non-Orthodox Jews as legitimate Jews whose support of and interest in Israel are vital. The futures of Israel and Judaism are intertwined but not synonymous and are too important to be entrusted solely to the Orthodox. Mutual respect between the various Jewish groups is a much better answer than asking some to abandon their form of Judaism.

Jerusalem. **ERIK HEARON**
Jackson, Mississippi.

CANADIAN POLICY UNCHANGED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Your September 18 article headlined "Canadian formula on West Bank modified" is inaccurate. There has been no change in Canadian policy on the Palestinian question.

Following his meeting with Prime Minister Peres on September 17, Prime Minister Mulroney spoke to the press in both English and French. His remarks in French confirmed long-standing Canadian support for the right of Israel to live within secure and recognized borders.

as well as the right of Palestinians to a homeland within the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Your article also pointed out that Mr. Mulroney "noted that there is little terrorism in Canada." Mr. Mulroney, in fact, indicated that we in Canada have our own very serious problems of terrorism and, hence, Canada is interested in working with like-minded countries to combat this threat.

NORMA MICKLEBURGH
Assistant Press Officer,
Canadian Embassy
Tel Aviv.

CASHING CHEQUES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — We refer to Dorothy Gale's letter of September 7 complaining that our branch in Ashkelon refused to convert into shekels the counter-value of a cheque in U.S. dollars deposited in her account a week earlier.

Our agreement with members of AACI stipulates that a preferential five days value is granted for bank cheques only. The cheque presented by Ms. Gale was a personal one. It is a customary procedure with all the banks in Israel (and abroad as well)

to pay out monies on the strength of a cheque only if the customer has other assets in the account to the extent of the requested withdrawal.

In the case of Ms. Gale, she did not have other assets in her account so that the branch rightfully refused her request. If Ms. Gale would have asked to put the money in a time deposit, our branch would have immediately complied with her request.

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD.
Tel Aviv.

MACHO PREJUDICE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In your editorial of September 19, you accuse the chief rabbi and the ultra-Orthodox in general of having a macho prejudice against women, holding them inferior. This is incorrect.

The reason why the chief rabbi is against Lea Shaked being a member of a religious council is simply in keeping with the age-old Jewish precept, "The glory of a princess lies in her being inside (her house). (Psalm 45:14), and not because of any macho prejudices. In fact, the Talmud states clearly that one should honour one's wife more than oneself (Yevomot 62B).

Jerusalem. **H.E. WATERMAN**

LARRY ADLER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — About a year ago while listening to the BBC radio programme *Outlook*, I happened to hear an interview with Larry Adler, the well-known harmonica player. I was shocked to hear this Jew express the most anti-Israel opinions (much to the obvious satisfaction of the interviewer).

You can imagine my surprise therefore to see that in the radio programme for September 19 a full hour was to be devoted to the *Voice of Music* to this man. Is this his reward for acting as an anti-Israel propagandist to the millions of listeners to the BBC radio programmes?

Kiryat Tivon. **EMMANUEL LEVY**

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